



LAPORAN DELEGASI

*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat
Republik Indonesia*

*Dalam Rangka Menghadiri Sidang Virtual
The 5th ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly
Advisory Council On Dangerous Drugs
(AIPACODD)*

*“Addressing Challenges Together
for Drug-Free ASEAN”*

*Phnom Penh – Kingdom of Cambodia
24 Juni 2022*

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LAPORAN DELEGASI
DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT REPUBLIK INDONESIA
MENGHADIRI SIDANG VIRTUAL
THE 5th ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON DANGEROUS DRUGS (AIPACODD)

Phnom Penh – Kingdom of Cambodia, 24 Juni 2022

“Addressing Challenges Together for Drug-Free ASEAN”

I. PENDAHULUAN

A. LATAR BELAKANG

Sidang ke-5 *AIPA Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD)* telah terlaksana secara daring pada hari Jum’at tanggal 24 Juni 2022 mulai pukul 09.00 a.m. (GMT +7) dengan tuan rumah Parlemen Kamboja. Sidang dihadiri oleh 7 (tujuh) Parlemen anggota AIPA dan 3 *Observer (Legislative Council Brunei Darussalam, Union Assembly of Myanmar, House of Representatives of the Philippines)* serta perwakilan dari *the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC)*, *ASEAN Senior Official on Drugs (ASOD)*, dan *National Authority for Combating Drugs of the Kingdom of Cambodia (NACD)*.

Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD kali ini membahas tema “*Addressing Challenges Together for Drug-Free ASEAN*” ditujukan untuk merespon tantangan perubahan trend dan pola aktivitas perdagangan serta distribusi obat-obatan terlarang yang kian dinamis. Termasuk di dalamnya, perluasan pasar obat sintetik dan penyelundupan bahan kimia yang tidak terkendali sebagai prekursor dan zat psikoaktif baru. Tantangan lainnya yaitu, meningkatnya trend sindikat narkoba asing yang bekerjasama dengan jaringan kriminal lokal dan perdagangan narkoba secara daring serta meningkatnya penggunaan narkoba di tengah stress terkait pekerjaan dan masalah keuangan akibat pandemi Covid-19. Penggunaan narkoba di kalangan anak muda dan meningkatnya sikap yang lebih liberal terhadap legalisasi ganja juga menjadi persoalan tersendiri di negara-negara ASEAN. Berbagai trend persoalan baru ini akan menghambat terwujudnya Masyarakat ASEAN Bebas Narkoba sebagaimana ditargetkan dalam visi Masyarakat ASEAN 2025 yang kohesi secara politik, keamanan, ekonomi, sosial budaya dan dapat merusak kehidupan generasi mendatang.

Kian meningkatnya skala ancaman obat-obatan terlarang yang bersifat transnasional membutuhkan pendekatan yang menyeluruh, bersifat kolektif dan kooperatif untuk mengetatkan koordinasi di antara berbagai pemangku

kepentingan. Agar seluruh pemangku kepentingan dapat mengoptimalkan potensinya, pendekatan berorientasi aksi diperlukan, seperti penguatan efektivitas ASOD dan badan terkait lainnya. Aksi memerangi narkoba tidak dapat dilakukan sendiri sehingga kerjasama yang erat dan konstan di antara negara-negara diperlukan. Melalui tema yang diusung pada Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD tahun ini, diharapkan Parlemen Anggota AIPA dapat memiliki sarana yang lebih kuat secara strategis untuk mewujudkan visi komunitas ASEAN bebas narkoba di bawah mekanimse AIPA yang kooperatif dan inovatif.

Sidang AIPACODD diselenggarakan sekali setiap tahun di negara yang menjadi tuan rumah penyelenggara Sidang Umum AIPA. Ini untuk ketiga kalinya Sidang AIPACODD diselenggarakan secara daring. Sebagaimana pada Sidang-Sidang AIPACODD sebelumnya, masing-masing Parlemen Anggota AIPA menyampaikan secara rutin *Country Progress Report* tentang upaya pemberantasan Narkoba di negara masing-masing, dan pada akhir Sidang akan menghasilkan *Report of the 5th Meeting of AIPACODD* yang juga memuat usulan Draft Resolusi dengan judul sesuai tema Sidang.

Tema-tema Sidang yang telah dibahas dalam Sidang AIPACODD yaitu :

| | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| Sidang ke-1 | Singapore 18-21 Juni 2018 | <i>Securing Drug-Free ASEAN Communities for Future Generations</i> |
| Sidang ke-2 | Chiang Mai – Thailand 12-15 Maret 2019 | <i>Alternative Development towards a Drug-Free ASEAN Community</i> |
| Sidang ke-3 | Ha Noi – Viet Nam 29 Juni 2020 | <i>Turning Words into Actions towards A Drug-Free ASEAN Community</i> |
| Sidang ke-4 | Bandar Seri Begawan – Brunei Darussalam 24 Mei 2021 | <i>Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards Drug-Free ASEAN</i> |

B. SUSUNAN DELEGASI

Susunan dan komposisi Delegasi DPR RI ke Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD terdiri dari 3 (tiga) Anggota BKSAP, yaitu:



**Irine Yusiana Roba Putri, S.Sos., MCOMN&MEDIAS
F-PDIP / A-262
Anggota BKSAP / Anggota Komisi I
Ketua Delegasi**



Puteri Anetta Komarudin, B.Com
F-P-Golkar/A-295
Anggota BKSAP/ Anggota Komisi XI



Fadhlullah, S.E.
F-P-Gerindra/ A-59
Anggota BKSAP/ Anggota Komisi I

Selama menghadiri persidangan AIPACODD, Delegasi didampingi oleh Pejabat dan Staf dari Biro Kerjasama Antar Parlemen (BKSAP) Setjen DPR RI, Tenaga Ahli BKSAP, Badan Narkotika Nasional (BNN), dan Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia.

C. MAKSUD DAN TUJUAN

Maksud dari pengiriman Delegasi DPR RI mengikuti secara virtual Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD yaitu:

1. Menjalin persahabatan dan mempererat kerja sama multilateral dengan negara-negara anggota AIPA dengan bertukar praktik pengalaman terbaik terutama terkait tema sidang
2. Menguatkan peran diplomasi parlemen dengan memberikan dukungan kepada AIPA untuk menyuarkan pemberantasan Narkoba melalui kerangka kerjasama multilateral yang disesuaikan dengan kebijakan Pemerintah Indonesia atas upaya-upaya pemberantasan Narkoba di lingkup nasional;
3. Mendukung adopsi draft resolusi yang dibahas oleh AIPACODD.

Sedangkan tujuan dari pengiriman Delegasi DPR RI mengikuti secara virtual Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD yaitu:

1. Berpartisipasi aktif menyampaikan usulan dan/atau pengalaman terobosan baru dalam upaya pemberantasan Narkoba di kawasan sebagai komitmen Indonesia mewujudkan “*Drug-free ASEAN Community*” pada tahun 2023;
2. Menguatkan peran diplomasi parlemen dengan memberikan dukungan

kepada AIPA untuk menyuarakan pemberantasan Narkoba melalui kerangka kerjasama multilateral yang disesuaikan dengan kebijakan Pemerintah Indonesia atas upaya-upaya pemberantasan Narkoba di lingkup nasional;

D. MISI DELEGASI

Adapun misi Delegasi DPR RI mengikuti Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD antara lain adalah:

1. Menyampaikan rekomendasi terhadap langkah-langkah strategis yang dipandang relevan terkait isu narkoba di kawasan untuk mewujudkan komunitas ASEAN bebas Narkoba;
2. Menyampaikan usulan terhadap draft resolusi yang sejalan dengan kepentingan nasional Indonesia dan sesuai dengan prinsip hukum Indonesia tentang narkoba serta politik luar negeri Indonesia di kawasan.

E. PERSIAPAN PELAKSANAAN

Serangkaian persiapan telah dilakukan Delegasi DPR RI baik dalam hal teknis maupun substansi agar misi Delegasi Indonesia tercapai dalam Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD. Dari segi teknis, Sekretariat BKSAP telah menyiapkan dukungan perangkat dan jaringan untuk partisipasi sidang Delegasi secara virtual. Adapun dari segi substansi, Sekretariat bersama Tenaga Ahli telah menyusun presentasi *Country Progress Report* Indonesia dalam memerangi narkoba, serta usulan terhadap draft resolusi dan posisi delegasi terhadap tema sidang berdasarkan bahan masukan yang komprehensif dari Badan Narkotika Nasional RI dan Kementerian Luar Negeri RI. Delegasi DPR RI juga mengundang Badan Narkotika Nasional tingkat daerah Kota Tangerang untuk hadir dan turut memberikan masukannya selama persidangan.

G. ANGGARAN

Pelaksanaan kegiatan ini menggunakan Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara (APBN) Tahun Anggaran 2022 Satuan Kerja Dewan dengan biaya penyelenggaraan Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD di Kota Tangerang adalah sebesar Rp. 141.541.000,- (*Seratus Empat Puluh Satu Juta Lima Ratus Empat Puluh Satu Ribu Rupiah*)

II. ISI LAPORAN

A. AGENDA SIDANG

Agenda Sidang *The 5th Meeting of the AIPA Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD)* sebagai berikut:

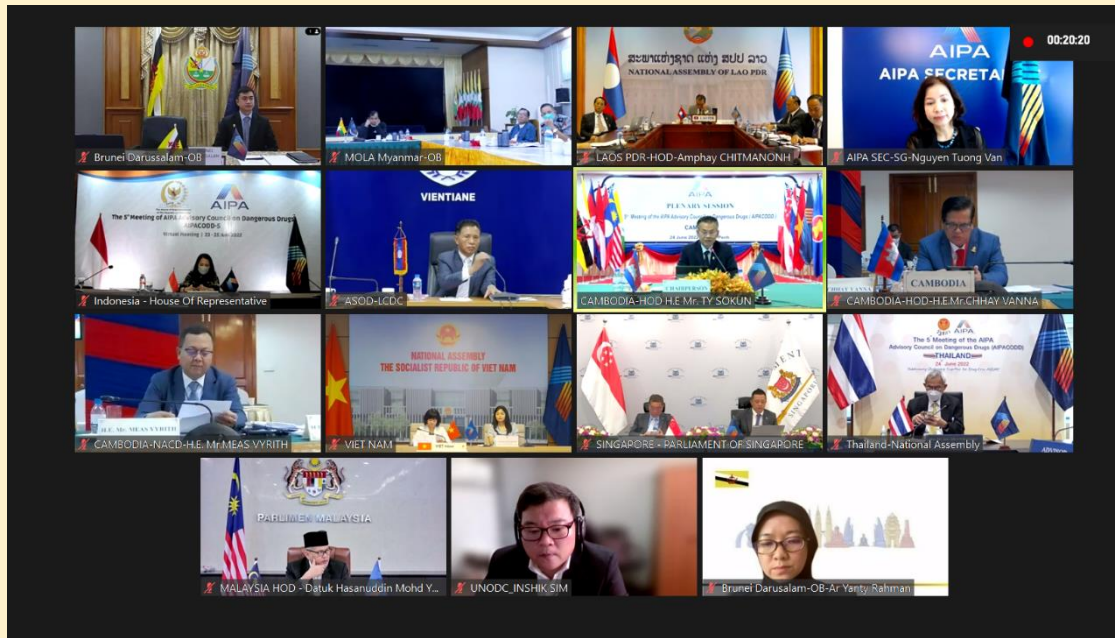
1. *Welcome Remarks by Hon. Nguyen Tuong Van, Secretary General of AIPA;*
2. *Opening Address by Hon. Kittisethabindit CHEAM Yeap, Ph.D, First Vice-President of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia, on behalf of the AIPA President;*
3. *Appointment of the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of the 5th AIPACODD;*
4. *Appointment of the Secretary of the 5th AIPACODD;*
5. *Introduction of Delegates;*
6. *Discussion and Adoption of Programme of Activities and Agenda Items;*
7. *Presentation of Report by the ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD);*
8. *Presentation of Report by the United Nations on Drugs and Crime (UNODC);*
9. *Presentation of Sharing Experience by the National Authority for Combating Drugs of the Kingdom of Cambodia (NACD);*
10. *Presentations of Country Progress Report by each AIPA Member Parliament;*
11. *Discussion and Approval of the Draft Resolution on Addressing Challenges Together for a Drug-Free ASEAN;*
12. *Consideration and Approval of Report of the 5th Meeting of AIPACODD;*
13. *Signing of Report of the 5th Meeting of AIPACODD;*
14. *Acceptance Speech by the Host of the 6th Meeting of AIPACODD (Indonesia);*
15. *Closing Remarks by Hon. Kittisethabindit CHEAM Yeap, Ph.D, First Vice President of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia, on behalf of the AIPA President.*

B. SITUASI UMUM PERSIDANGAN

Sidang ke-5 *AIPA Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD)* telah berlangsung secara daring pada tanggal 24 Juni 2022 dari Parlemen Kamboja sebagai tuan rumah dengan mengusung tema: “*Addressing Challenges Together for Drug-Free ASEAN*”.

Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD dipimpin oleh Hon. Mr. Ty Sokhan, Anggota *National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia* dan dihadiri secara virtual oleh

delegasi dari seluruh Parlemen Anggota AIPA kecuali Brunei Darussalam, Filipina, dan Myanmar, serta dihadiri oleh perwakilan dari UNODC, ASOD, dan NACD.



Opening Ceremony Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD

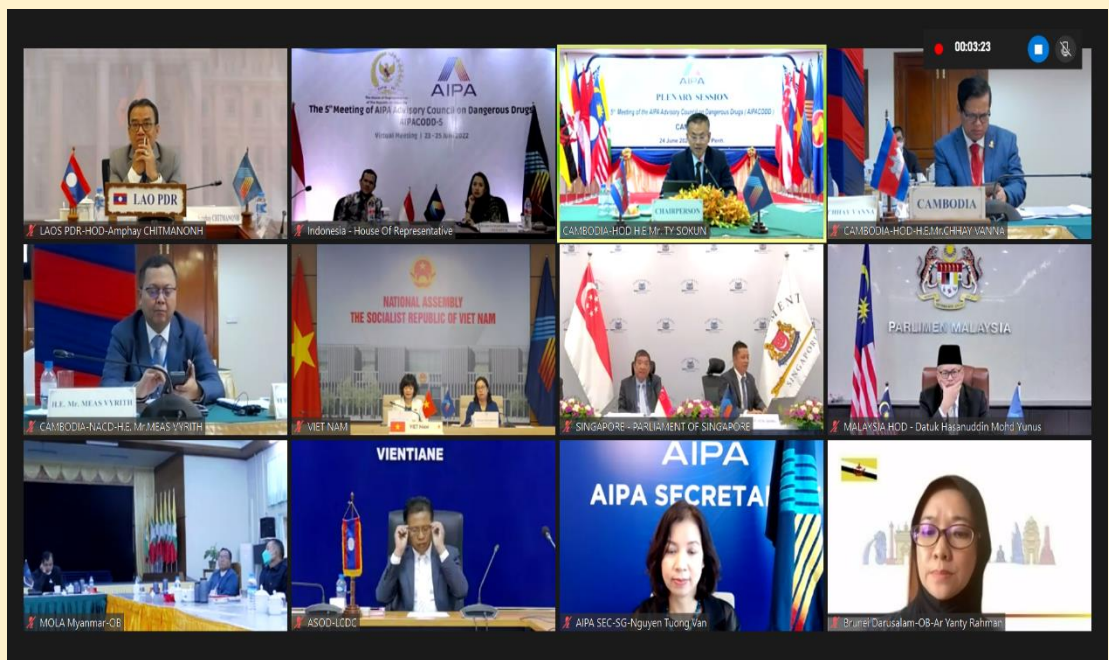
Opening Ceremony

Pembukaan Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD dilaksanakan pada hari Senin 24 Juni 2022 pukul 09.00 WIB. Pertemuan dibuka dengan sambutan oleh Sekretaris Jenderal AIPA, Mrs. Nguyen Thuong Van. Mengawali sambutannya, Sekjen AIPA menyambut hangat *First Vice-President of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia* Hon. Kittisethabindit CHEAM Yeap dan seluruh delegasi yang hadir secara virtual dalam Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD. Sekjen AIPA menjelaskan isu perdagangan narkoba tidak hanya bersifat mendesak, tapi juga telah menjadi isu keamanan non-tradisional jangka panjang yang membawa dampak panjang pada kehidupan sosial, ekonomi, dan kesehatan. Disampaikan pula bahwa perdagangan obat-obatan sintetik juga telah meluas ke Asia Timur dan Tenggara, dan semakin diperparah dengan pandemi Covid-19 yang berdampak pada pencegahan dan pengendalian perdagangan obat-obatan di kawasan ASEAN.

Meskipun *ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025* telah diimplementasikan secara efektif, namun kerjasama regional yang efektif tetap diperlukan, mengingat Asia Tenggara masih menjadi pasar utama narkoba di dunia. Sekjen AIPA menekankan peran anggota parlemen dalam melengkapi upaya ASEAN untuk mengatasi isu narkoba. Adopsi serta implementasi advokasi dan kebijakan pencegahan berbasis bukti untuk program *capacity building*, pendidikan, dan kesadaran, serta penguatan

kerjasama internasional di bidang peradilan, penegakkan hukum dan sektor kesehatan yang dilakukan parlemen Anggota AIPA diakui Sekjen AIPA penting dalam mengurangi *demand and supply* obat-obatan terlarang.

Mrs. Nguyen Thuong Van menyampaikan keyakinannya bahwa Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD dapat menjadi forum bagi Parlemen Anggota AIPA untuk mengupdate perkembangan langkah-langkah pengendalian dan pencegahan narkoba di masing-masing negara. AIPACODD juga diharapkan dapat menjadi platform untuk meninjau implementasi komitmen yang dibuat dalam resolusi yang diadopsi pada Sidang Umum AIPA sebelumnya.



Situasi Opening Ceremony dan Remarks dari Sekretaris Jenderal AIPA

Acara kemudian dilanjutkan dengan sambutan oleh Hon. Kittisethabindit CHEAM Yeap, Ph.D, *First Vice-President of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia* mewakili Presiden AIPA, Samdech Akka Moha Ponhea Chakrei Heng Samrin, *President of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia*. Hon. Kittisethabindit CHEAM Yeap, Ph.D menyambut hangat partisipasi seluruh delegasi dan menyoroti perkembangan isu narkoba, baik di tingkat regional maupun internasional, dengan resiko yang masih terbilang tinggi, mengingat di saat bersamaan, dunia masih berjuang melawan pandemi Covid-19. Digarisbawahi bahwa pandemi berdampak secara signifikan terhadap pengendalian dan pencegahan narkoba di kawasan, sehingga respon yang agresif diperlukan dengan pendekatan *zero-tolerance*. Tema sidang tahun ini menekankan pentingnya upaya Parlemen Anggota AIPA untuk membangun diskusi, mencari cara dan penyelesaian dalam mengatasi tantangan pemberantasan narkoba yang kian berkembang.

Hon. Kittisethabindit CHEAM Yeap, Ph.D selanjutnya menunjuk Hon. Mr. Ty Sokhun sebagai Ketua Sidang dan Hon. Ms. Irine Yusiana Roba Putri sebagai Wakil Ketua Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD dan sidang secara resmi dibuka.

Sesi Pertama

Sesi pertama diawali dengan penunjukan Sekretaris sidang yang dijabat oleh **Hon. Yim Leat**. Ketua Sidang Hon Ty Sokhun mengawali sesi pertama dengan membahas dinamika pasar obat sintetik di kawasan Asia Tenggara, termasuk kemunculan jaringan gelap perdagangan narkoba secara daring dengan nilai penjualan mencapai \$315 juta per tahun. Hal tersebut tidak lepas dari situasi pandemi yang memaksa para *supplier* untuk lebih inovatif dan adaptif dengan adanya pembatasan ruang gerak fisik. Akibatnya terjadi peningkatan frekuensi pengiriman narkoba, baik melalui jalur darat, laut dan udara termasuk meningkatnya metode tanpa kontak untuk distribusi narkoba hingga ke pemakai. Hal ini diperparah dengan dampak pandemi seperti meningkatnya kesulitan ekonomi, kondisi kesehatan mental dan ketimpangan yang kian mendorong naiknya *demand* terhadap narkoba.

Hon Mr. Ty Sokhun menyoroti sejumlah studi yang menawarkan solusi prospektif, termasuk perubahan perspektif mengenai penggunaan narkoba sebagai sesuatu yang beresiko rendah, yang juga dihubungkan dengan tingkat penggunaan narkoba yang lebih tinggi. Oleh karenanya, penting untuk menjembatani ketimpangan antara persepsi dan realita tersebut dengan menerapkan langkah-langkah preventif seperti edukasi generasi muda, peningkatan kesadaran publik, dan pengawalan kesehatan publik melalui penyediaan bukti.

Ketua Sidang menekankan bahwa, kendati masih berada di situasi pandemi, narkoba tetap merupakan isu setiap negara dan bersifat lintas batas, sehingga perlu dicari solusinya secara bersama-sama. Hon Ty Sokhun mendorong seluruh delegasi untuk memanfaatkan sidang dengan berdiri sejalan dengan sains dan bukti ilmiah serta membuka jalan menuju masyarakat bebas narkoba.

Ketua Sidang selanjutnya mengenalkan seluruh Delegasi dimulai dari Parlemen Anggota AIPA secara urutam alfabatis, dilanjutkan dengan Sekretariat AIPA dan perwakilan ASOD, UNODC, dan NACD. Acara kemudian dilanjutkan dengan diskusi dan penetapan agenda dan *Programme of Activities*. Setelah penetapan agenda dan *Programme of Activities*, disampaikan paparan dari UNODC, ASOD dan NACD.

Sesi Kedua

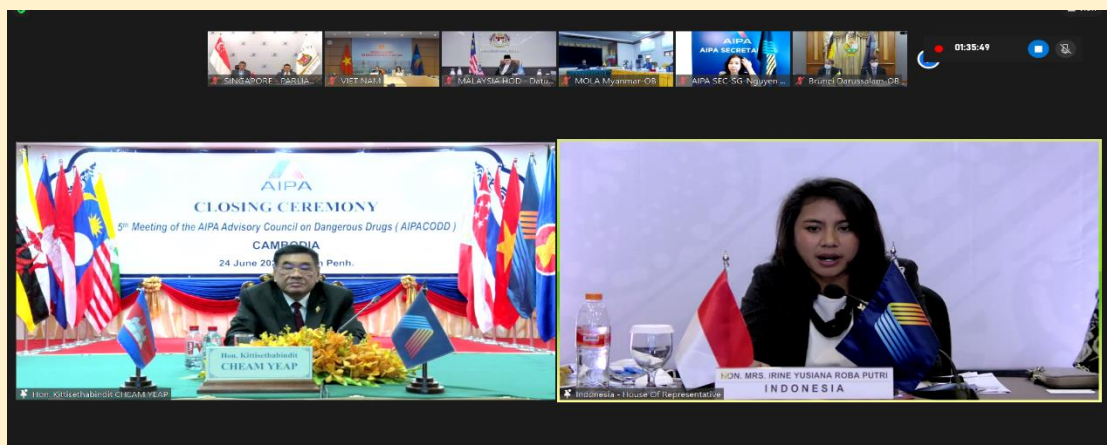
Pada sesi kedua, masing-masing negara menyampaikan paparan *Country Progress Report* berdasarkan *alphabetical order*, dilanjutkan dengan diskusi dan persetujuan Rancangan Resolusi. Sebagai tuan rumah, Delegasi Brunei Darussalam mempresentasikan *concept note* dari usulan Rancangan Resolusi yang bertajuk *Addressing Challenges Together for Drug-Free ASEAN*. Sidang kemudian membahas Rancangan Resolusi tersebut, paragraf demi paragraf.

Sesi Ketiga

Sesi ini beragendakan pembahasan dan persetujuan Laporan Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD. Pimpinan Sidang menampilkan draft laporan untuk dibahas dan meminta tanggapan dari masing-masing delegasi. Ketika telah mencapai kesepakatan bersama, maka Draft Laporan disahkan untuk diadopsi sebagai Laporan Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD dengan penandatanganan yang dilakukan secara virtual-simbolik. Pimpinan Sidang menginformasikan bahwa draft laporan yang telah disepakati dan diadopsi oleh seluruh delegasi akan dibawa ke Sidang Umum AIPA ke-43 beserta Rancangan Resolusi yang telah disetujui.

Closing Ceremony

Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD diakhiri dengan *Closing Remarks* yang disampaikan oleh Hon. Ty Sokhun selaku Pimpinan Sidang dan *handling over* tuan rumah pertemuan AIPACODD di tahun berikutnya kepada Indonesia yang diwakili oleh **Irine Yusiana Roba Putri**.



Pidato Penerimaan oleh Irine Yusiana Roba Putri (F-PDIP / A-262) pada Closing Ceremony Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD

Dalam pidato penerimaannya, Irine Yusiana Roba Putri mewakili Indonesia, menyampaikan penghargaan kepada Parlemen Kamboja sebagai tuan rumah Sidang ke 5th AIPACODD dan Sekretariat AIPA yang telah memfasilitasi kerjasama antar parlemen dalam mewujudkan aspirasi masyarakat ASEAN. Indonesia merasa terhormat dipercaya sebagai tuan rumah Sidang ke-6 AIPACODD dalam upaya kolektif parlemen AIPA memperkuat kerjasama melawan narkoba di kawasan.

Indonesia berharap Sidang AIPACODD dapat terus menjadi *platform* untuk bertukar pengalaman dalam penanggulangan peredaran dan penyalahgunaan Narkoba di kawasan Asia Tenggara.

Hon. Mr. Kittisethabindit CHEAM Yeap, Ph.D, *First Vice-President of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia* mewakili Presiden AIPA berterima kasih kepada seluruh parlemen anggota AIPA yang telah berpartisipasi dan turut menyukseskan Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD. Ia juga mengapresiasi kontribusi aktif semua delegasi sehingga Sidang berhasil mengadopsi resolusi *Addressing Challenges Together for Drug-Free ASEAN*.

C. PARTISIPASI DELEGASI DPR RI

Delegasi DPR RI berpartisipasi aktif dalam setiap sesi sidang.

Pada sesi pertama, terhadap presentasi laporan yang disajikan oleh perwakilan dari *United Nations on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)* mengenai perkembangan seputar isu Narkoba di kawasan Asia Tenggara, presentasi dari perwakilan *ASEAN Senior Officials on Drugs (ASOD)* mengenai hasil Sidang ke-7 *ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters (AMMD)*, dan presentasi oleh perwakilan *National Authority for Combating Drugs of the Kingdom of Cambodia (NACD)* mengenai pengalaman penanganan Narkoba di Kamboja, Indonesia tidak memberikan tanggapan.



Fadhlullah (F-P-Gerindra / A-59) memerhatikan paparan Ahli pada Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD

Pada Sesi presentasi country report, Indonesia mendapatkan urutan ke-3 setelah Brunei Darussalam dan Kamboja sesuai urutan alfabet. Presentasi disampaikan oleh Puteri Anetta Komarudin, B.Com. Dalam Presentasinya, disampaikan bahwa Dalam menanggapi bahaya penyalahgunaan narkoba, Indonesia telah menjalankan kebijakan nasional yang berani dan mencakup pengurangan permintaan serta penegakan hukum yang efektif secara seimbang. Oleh karena itu, Indonesia sangat berkomitmen untuk memerangi

peredaran gelap obat-obatan terlarang. Sementara kemajuan telah dibuat dalam strategi pencegahan, keadaan kegiatan perdagangan narkoba yang melibatkan individu dan kelompok kriminal terorganisir di Indonesia saat ini semakin mengkhawatirkan.

Bagi Indonesia, upaya komprehensif yang dilakukan juga harus mencakup tindakan penegakan hukum yang tegas dan tepat terhadap pengedar narkoba dan penjahat narkoba. Dengan kata lain, pendekatan penegakan hukum yang tegas terhadap kelompok-kelompok transnasional yang terorganisir dan individu yang terlibat dalam perdagangan narkoba diperlukan.

LAW ENFORCEMENT 2021

| DRUG CASES | 38,427 Cases | 50,221 Drug Offenders | 85 Drug Syndicates 24 International 61 National |
|------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|
| Cannabis | Cannabis Field | Methamphetamine | MDMA/Ecstasy |
| 69.4 TONS | 61.5 HECTARES | 11.7 TONS | 872,844 TABLETS |

MAJOR CASE IN 2022

BNN and Indonesian Navy thwarted 179 kg of cocaine smuggling

00:51:31

Puteri Anetta Komarudin (F-P-Golkar / A-295) menyampaikan paparan Country Report Indonesia pada Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD

Indonesia saat ini sedang dalam proses perubahan Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 tentang Narkotika. Perubahan tersebut akan difokuskan pada Tim Penilai Terpadu, Psikotropika Baru, pelayanan rehabilitasi, kewenangan penyidik, uji sampel narkotika dan barang bukti narkotika. Selanjutnya, Pemerintah Indonesia bersama DPR, khususnya Komisi III DPR sedang mempertimbangkan perubahan undang-undang baru yang menekankan perlunya konsepsi yang jelas tentang terminologi 'pecandu narkoba', 'penyalahguna narkotika', dan 'korban penyalahgunaan narkotika'. Amandemen tersebut juga akan mengatur lebih lanjut tentang penanganan pecandu, penyalahguna, dan korban penyalahgunaan narkoba harus difokuskan pada upaya rehabilitasi melalui mekanisme penilaian yang komprehensif.

Masalah narkoba sangat multidimensional, tidak hanya dari aspek hukum tetapi juga aspek ekonomi, sosial budaya, dan sosial-psikologis. Indonesia terus menerapkan standar pencegahan internasional ke dalam strategi pengurangan permintaan nasional, mulai dari pendidikan, pencegahan dini

hingga program pasca-rehabilitasi atau setelah perawatan, untuk mencapai tujuan masyarakat yang bebas dari penyalahgunaan narkoba dan untuk meningkatkan kesehatan, kesejahteraan dan kesejahteraan. -keberadaan semua individu, keluarga dan masyarakat.

Puteri Anetta Komarudin, B.Com juga menyampaikan bahwa hampir satu juta orang di Indonesia berhasil diselamatkan dari pengaruh narkoba. Selain itu, Indonesia juga menjadi salah satu target terbesar peredaran narkoba oleh jaringan internasional. Fakta-fakta ini dengan jelas menunjukkan realitas kompleks, tren dan keadaan yang sedang dihadapi Indonesia. Untuk Indonesia, upaya komprehensif yang dilakukan juga harus mencakup tindakan penegakan hukum yang tegas dan tepat terhadap pengedar narkoba.

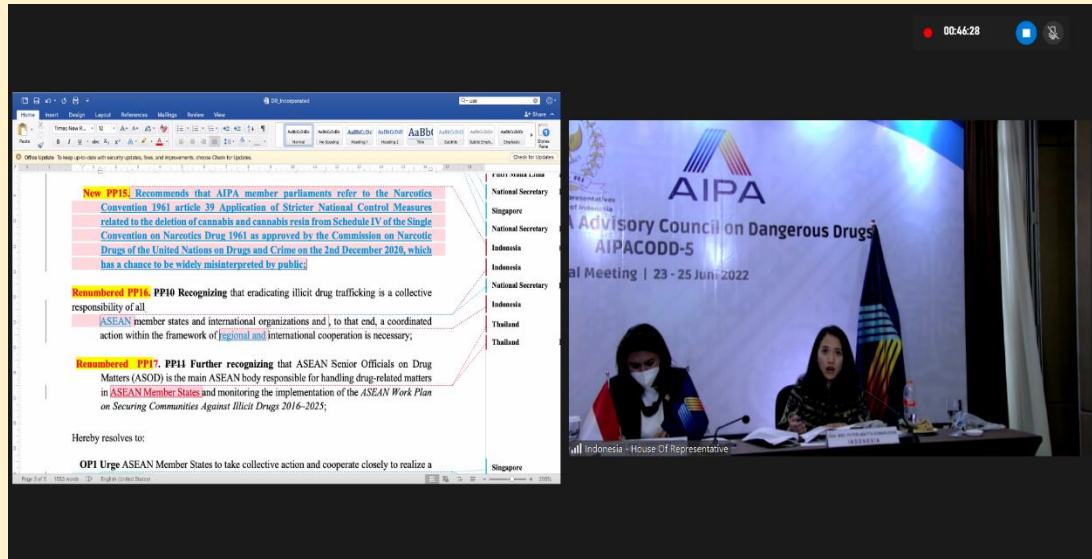


Puteri Anetta Komarudin (F-P-Golkar / A-295) memaparkan kondisi pengaruh narkoba di Indonesia

Komitmen ASEAN dalam menekan laju penggunaan dan penyelundupan narkoba di kawasan Asia Tenggara masih memerlukan upaya yang lebih keras. Meskipun sudah ada bentuk kebijakan yang jelas, namun masih perlu memperluas fokusnya dari sifat parsial dan domestik masing-masing negara anggota ASEAN.

Pertemuan AIPACODD yang ke-5 ini juga membahas mengenai rancangan resolusi berjudul "*Addressing Challenges Together for Drug-Free ASEAN*" yang telah disiapkan oleh tuan rumah Kamboja. DPR RI mengusulkan penambahan paragraf baru yang merekomendasikan Parlemen Anggota AIPA agar merujuk pada Konvensi Narkoba tahun 1961 artikel 39 yang mempersilahkan penerapan kebijakan nasional yang lebih ketat terkait penghapusan cannabis dan resin cannabis dari *Schedule IV Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961* sebagaimana disetujui oleh *Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations on Drugs and Crime* pada 2 Desember 2020, karena berpotensi secara luas untuk disalahtafsirkan oleh publik. DPR RI berpandangan bahwa pemindahan cannabis dan resin cannabis dari Schedule IV ke Schedule I yang memiliki konsekuensi bahwa kedua substansi tersebut tidak lagi dianggap sebagai substansi yang sangat berbahaya dan

tidak memiliki manfaat medis dengan catatan memiliki resiko penyalahgunaan yang tinggi, dapat menimbulkan potensi salah tafsir atau persepsi keliru di masyarakat. Terlebih dengan meningkatnya kecenderungan penyalahgunaan Narkoba pada generasi muda.



Irine Yusiana Roba Putri (F-PDIP / A-262) dan Puteri Anetta Komarudin (F-P-Golkar / A-295) memaparkan Usulan DPR RI dalam sesi Drafting pada Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD

Usulan DPR RI untuk memasukkan paragraf baru diatas disetujui dan diakomodir oleh seluruh delegasi yang hadir. Namun demikian, mendekati akhir sesi, Delegasi Thailand mengusulkan agar paragraph usulan DPR RI tersebut ditambahkan kalimat baru yang menjelaskan mengenai pengecualian terhadap penggunaan ganja untuk tujuan medis ataupun penelitian saintifis. Hal ini mencerminkan situasi terkini yang terjadi di Thailand, dimana Ganja diperbolehkan selama untuk kedua tujuan diatas, yaitu Kesehatan dan penelitian. Terhadap masukan ini semua Delegasi yang hadir tidak menyatakan keberatannya.

Lebih lanjut, DPR RI juga mengusulkan dilakukannya studi yang lebih dalam terkait karakter cannabis sehubungan dengan adanya perbedaan hasil studi yang dilakukan ahli kesehatan Indonesia dengan hasil rekomendasi WHO-ECDD. Sebagai catatan, BNN hingga kini belum menemukan adanya riset komprehensif baik yang bersifat medis maupun saintifis terkait manfaat dari penggunaan ganja bagi tujuan medis. Selain permasalahan tersebut, Indonesia juga mengusulkan sejumlah revisi minor dalam beberapa paragraf terkait perbaikan redaksional.

D. HASIL-HASIL YANG DICAPAI

Sidang diakhiri dengan mengadopsi *Report of the 5th Meeting of the AIPA Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD)* yang ditandatangani oleh Ketua Delegasi dari masing-masing negara anggota AIPA dan berhasil

menyepakati *Draft Resolution on Addressing Challenges Together for Drug-Free ASEAN* yang berisi poin-poin antara lain sebagai berikut:

- Mendesak negara anggota ASEAN untuk mengambil langkah kolektif dan bekerjasama secara erat untuk mewujudkan masyarakat bebas narkoba dengan memperkuat dan memperluas dimensi mekanisme kerja yang telah ada dan telah berjalan;
- Menyerukan seluruh negara anggota ASEAN agar mengambil pendekatan berorientasi aksi dengan membangun mekanisme yang konkrit dan respon yang efektif terhadap tantangan isu narkoba berhadapan dengan masyarakat ASEAN;
- Menyerukan kepada Parlemen Anggota AIPA untuk meninjau ulang legislasi dan mengharmonisasi kerangka hukum serta protokol implementasi dan aktifitas badan penegak hukum dalam merespon perubahan trend dan tantangan baru dalam produksi, perdagangan dan peredaran narkoba;
- Merekomendasikan agar diterapkannya pendekatan sistematis yang terkoordinasi dengan baik untuk mengatasi ancaman narkoba yang bersifat transnasional melalui penguatan kerjasama regional dan antar negara dengan partisipasi inklusif dari para pemangku kepentingan, termasuk sektor publik dan swasta, badan-badan regional, institusi internasional, dan partner dialog ASEAN;
- Mendesak keras negara Anggota ASEAN untuk memperkuat peran *ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters (AMMD)*, *ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD)*, dan *ASEAN Senior Law Officials Meeting (ASLOM)* dengan secara bersamaan memperkuat mekanisme dan efektivitas *ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force (AAITF)*, *ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force (ASITF)*, *ASEAN Narcotics Cooperation Center (ASEAN-NARCO)*, dan *ASEAN Monitoring Network (ADMN)*;
- Mendorong institusi internasional, partner eksternal dan partner dialog ASEAN untuk menguatkan lagi upayanya dalam memberantas narkoba di kawasan dengan menyediakan pendampingan teknis, dukungan finansial, berbagi informasi, dan aktifitas bersama dengan sesama negara anggota dan badan-badan regional untuk menerapkan rencana kerja dan aktifitas strategis;
- Mendorong secara lebih jauh hubungan yang lebih dekat antara AIPACODD, AMMD, ASOD, ASLOM dan UNODC untuk memungkinkan kolaborasi dan berbagi informasi di antara lembaga-lembaga eksekutif dan legislatif di ASEAN;
- Mendesak negara Anggota ASEAN untuk bekerja dengan semua negara

dan organisasi mitra yang relevan dan berinvestasi dalam mengembangkan teknologi mutakhir untuk pengobatan kecanduan narkoba dan digunakan untuk mendeteksi obat-obatan terlarang dan zat berbahaya dalam upaya bersama untuk mencegah perdagangan obat-obatan terlarang dan mengurangi produksi obat-obatan berbahaya dan kegiatan perdagangan di dalam dan di seberang perbatasan;

- Mendorong Parlemen Anggota AIPA untuk mempromosikan pendidikan dan kesadaran publik, seperti: melalui debat pemuda, penelitian dan publikasi serta publisitas media tentang bahaya peredaran gelap narkoba yang melibatkan tokoh lintas agama dan agama, seniman, mahasiswa, peneliti, dan selebritas di kampanye anti-narkoba, dan memberi penghargaan kepada individu dan organisasi tersebut secara aktif dan proaktif memerangi narkoba dan kejahatan terkait narkoba;
- Mendorong lebih jauh Parlemen Anggota AIPA untuk memiliki badan anti-narkoba nasional atau wewenang untuk bersama-sama mengembangkan Kode Etik yang selaras tentang pemberantasan peredaran gelap obat-obatan berbahaya secara sistematis, sesuai dengan undang-undang nasional masing-masing dan praktik standar dari masyarakat internasional sehingga terwujud masyarakat ASEAN Bebas Narkoba secara tepat waktu dengan cara yang teratur.

III. KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

A. KESIMPULAN

1. Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD yang membahas tema “*Addressing Challenges Together for Drug-Free ASEAN*” telah berlangsung dengan lancar dan sukses. Tahun ini untuk ketiga kalinya Sidang AIPACODD kembali diselenggarakan secara daring/virtual (2020, 2021, 2022)
2. Usulan DPR RI yang sesuai dengan kepentingan nasional Indonesia pada pembahasan Draft Resolusi berhasil diakomodir oleh Sidang yaitu paragraph terkait penghapusan ganja dan resin ganja dari Schedule IV Konvensi Tunggal Narkotika 1961, untuk kemudian dicantumkan ke dalam Schedule I Konvensi tersebut. Usulan juga sejalan dengan kebijakan eksekutif, dalam hal ini pemerintah melalui BNN
3. Keberhasilan Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD juga didukung oleh kemampuan Ketua Sidang (*Chairman*) dalam memandu jalannya Sidang sehingga masukan dari masing-masing Parlemen peserta Sidang dapat diakomodir dengan baik dan seimbang. *Draft Resolution on Addressing Challenges Together for Drug-Free ASEAN* telah berhasil disepakati oleh Sidang dan kemudian akan disahkan menjadi resolusi pada Sidang Umum ke-43 AIPA.

4. Dalam Sidang AIPACODD selalu dihadirkan perwakilan atau panelis dari *United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)* dan *ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD)* untuk memberikan informasi *ter-update* tentang peraturan atau kesepakatan terbaru di tingkat kawasan regional dan internasional. Dalam Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD ini hadir pula perwakilan dari *National Authority for Combating Drugs of the Kingdom of Cambodia (NACD)* yang berbagi *best practice* mengenai penanganan Narkoba di Kamboja.
5. Pada akhir Sidang, disepakati secara aklamasi dan sesuai AIPA Statuta bahwa Indonesia menjadi tuan rumah Sidang ke-6 AIPACODD tahun 2023

B. SARAN

1. DPR RI sebagai salah satu pendiri AIPACODD sebaiknya secara rutin mengirim Delegasi untuk menghadiri Sidang AIPACODD baik yang diselenggarakan secara daring/virtual maupun secara luring/fisik.
2. Untuk mendapatkan masukan yang optimal dalam setiap Sidang AIPACODD, Delegasi DPR RI diharapkan melibatkan juga Komisi III DPR RI khususnya Panja Anti Narkoba
3. Kiranya dapat dilakukan rapat koordinasi antara Delegasi DPR RI bersama Badan Narkotika Nasional dan Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia serta Tenaga Ahli BKSAP untuk menyamakan persepsi terkait kebijakan nasional dan Kebijakan Luar Negeri Indonesia terkait narkoba agar diplomasi parlemen dapat bersinergi dengan Politik Luar Negeri Pemerintah.

IV. PENUTUP

A. UCAPAN TERIMA KASIH

Delegasi menyampaikan ucapan terima kasih kepada Parlemen Kamboja selaku tuan rumah Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD yang telah mencurahkan dedikasinya sehingga persidangan berjalan lancar dan sukses.

Delegasi juga menyampaikan ucapan terima kasih kepada Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia, Badan Narkotika Nasional Republik Indonesia baik di tingkat pusat maupun di tingkat daerah Kota Tangerang yang telah membantu menyiapkan materi/ substansi dan pendampingan delegasi selama persidangan berlangsung.

Ucapan terima kasih juga disampaikan kepada Sekretariat dan semua pihak yang mendukung kelancaran pelaksanaan partisipasi Delegasi DPR RI dalam Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD ini.

B. KETERANGAN LAMPIRAN

Laporan ini dilengkapi dengan dokumen lampiran sebagai berikut:

- *Report of the 5th AIPACODD*
- *Indonesia's Country Report on Efforts to Combat Dangerous Drugs*
- *Indonesia's Executive Summary Report*
- *Power Point of Country Report*
- Usulan amandemen Indonesia terhadap *Draft Resolution on Addressing Challenges Together for a Drug-Free ASEAN*
- *Acceptance Speech by the Host of the 6th Meeting of AIPACODD*
- *Dokumentasi Foto*
- Kliping pemberitaan di media

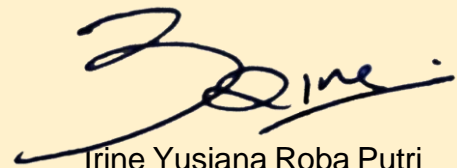
Laporan ini disusun sebagai bentuk pertanggungjawaban Delegasi dan dalam rangka ketertiban kearsipan untuk referensi bagi Delegasi DPR RI ke Sidang AIPACODD berikutnya.

C. KATA PENUTUP

Demikian pokok-pokok Laporan Delegasi DPR-RI ini dibuat sebagai bentuk pertanggungjawaban dan transparansi atas kinerja Delegasi DPR RI ke Sidang ke-5 *AIPA Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs* (AIPACODD) yang telah berlangsung secara daring pada tanggal 24 Juni 2022 dari Kamboja.

Semoga bermanfaat bagi kita semua.

Jakarta, Juni 2022
a.n. Delegasi
Ketua Delegasi



Irine Yusiana Roba Putri

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DAFTAR LAMPIRAN

- *REPORT OF THE 5TH AIPACODD*
- *INDONESIA'S COUNTRY REPORT ON EFFORTS TO COMBAT DANGEROUS DRUGS*
- *INDONESIA'S EXECUTIVE SUMMARY REPORT*
- *POWER POINT OF COUNTRY REPORT*
- *USULAN AMANDEMEN INDONESIA TERHADAP DRAFT RESOLUTION ON ADDRESSING CHALLENGES TOGETHER FOR A DRUG-FREE ASEAN*
- *ACCEPTANCE SPEECH BY THE HOST OF THE 6TH MEETING OF AIPACODD*
- *DOKUMENTASI FOTO*
- *KLIPING PEMBERITAAN DI MEDIA*





REPORT

5TH MEETING OF AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON DANGEROUS DRUGS (AIPACODD)

***"Addressing Challenges Together for
Drug-Free ASEAN"***

24 June 2022

**Hosted by the National Assembly of
the Kingdom of Cambodia**



**5TH MEETING OF THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON DANGEROUS DRUGS
(AIPACODD)**

24 June 2022, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Addressing Challenges Together for Drug-Free ASEAN

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**5TH MEETING OF THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON DANGEROUS DRUGS
(AIPACODD)**

24 June 2022, Hosted by the National Assembly of Cambodia

Addressing Challenges Together towards Drug-Free ASEAN

REPORT

**THE FIFTH MEETING OF
THE AIPA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON DANGEROUS DRUGS**

INTRODUCTION

1. The Fifth Meeting of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD) was held via video conferencing on 24 June 2022 from 09.00 AM to 04.30 PM (GMT +7) hosted by the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

PARTICIPANTS

2. The Meeting was attended by delegations from 7 AIPA Member Parliaments, observers from the Legislative Council of Brunei Darussalam, Union Assembly of Myanmar, House of Representatives of the Philippines, and representatives from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC), ASEAN Senior Official on Drugs (ASOD), and National Authority for Combating Drugs of the Kingdom of Cambodia (NACD).
3. The list of delegates is appended as Annex A.

OPENING CEREMONY

4. The Opening Ceremony of the Fifth Meeting of AIPACODD was held on Friday, 24 June 2022 at 09.00 AM.

Welcoming Remarks by Hon. Nguyen Tuong Van, the Secretary General of AIPA

5. The AIPA Secretary General Hon. Nguyen Tuong Van extended her warmest greetings to the First Vice-President of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Hon. Kittisethabindit CHEAM Yeap, as well as to all Delegates who were present at the Virtual 5th AIPACODD Meeting. She also thanked the President of AIPA and the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia for hosting the meeting.

6. In her remarks, Hon. Nguyen Tuong Van stated that the issue of drug trafficking is not only urgent but has also become a long-term non-traditional security problem that brings long-term consequences in health, economic and social. In this regard, she presented a recent report from UNODC which warns that the synthetic drug trade continues to expand in East and Southeast Asia, highlighting the fact that its production and trade have hit its record levels by 2021. Such a situation has also been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic which affects the prevention and control of illicit drug trafficking in ASEAN countries.
7. In the context of ASEAN, Hon. Nguyen Tuong Van acknowledged ASEAN's efforts in tackling the problem of illicit drug trafficking in the region, such as the 2016-2025 Community Security Work Plan on Drugs which has been effectively implemented. However, the ASEAN's goal of becoming a drug-free community still poses challenges as Southeast Asia continues to identify itself as the most prominent drug market in the world. In this regard, Secretary General Van encouraged for more effective regional cooperation.
8. Further in her remarks, Hon. Nguyen Tuong Van emphasized the role of parliamentarians in complementing the efforts of ASEAN to tackle this issue. In this light, she mentioned that the AIPA member parliaments have affirmed the importance of reducing demand and supply of illicit drugs through the adoption and implementation of evidence-based prevention policies and advocacy for capacity building programs, education, awareness, and strengthening international cooperation across judicial, law enforcement, and health sectors.
9. She believed that the 5th AIPACODD meeting could be a forum for AIPA Member Parliaments to update the progress status of drug prevention and control in their respective countries since the last AIPACODD meeting in May 2021. This platform, she continued, also aims to review the implementation of commitments made in the resolution adopted at the last AIPA General Assembly, which reaffirms cooperation among AIPA member parliaments in their efforts towards a drug-free ASEAN. She concluded her remarks by wishing the meeting a success.
10. The full text of the Welcoming Remarks by Secretary General Hon. Nguyen Tuong Van is attached as Annex B.

Opening Remarks by Hon. Kittisethabindit CHEAM Yeap, Ph.D, Vice President of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia, on behalf of the President of AIPA.

11. On behalf of the AIPA President, President of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Samdech Akka Moha Ponhea Chakrei Heng Samrin, the First Vice-President of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Honorable Kittisethabindit CHEAM YEAP, Ph.D., extended his warmest welcome and profound thanks to all delegates for their participation in the Virtual 5th AIPACODD Meeting.

12. He recalled the Acceptance Speech of the Head of Delegation of Cambodia in May 2021, in which it was acknowledged that the drug situations at both the international and regional levels continue to evolve with risks remaining as high as ever as the whole world was continuing with the global fight against the COVID- 19 pandemic. He highlighted the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic that has significantly affected the prevention and control of illicit drugs within ASEAN countries. Therefore, he conveyed that it is appropriate for ASEAN to respond to this issue aggressively in its action against drugs in the region. He acknowledged ASEAN's efforts to adopt a zero-tolerance approach to illegal drugs, including by combating illegal drug trafficking activities.
13. He explained the choosing of the theme of the 5th AIPACODD Meeting; “Addressing Challenges Together for Drug-Free ASEAN”, which emphasizes the paramount importance for all AIPA Member Parliaments to discuss, resolve and find ways to effectively address the ever-growing challenges in combating illegal drugs. Further in his opening remarks he acknowledged both the challenges and the commitment of ASEAN in realizing the drug-free community, as reflected in the 7th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters chaired by Cambodia in 2021 which addressed changing trends and patterns in illicit drug activities including the continued expansion of the synthetic drug market. He also acknowledged the growing challenges of drug uses amid work and financial-related stress caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, of which drug uses among youth are high and numbers of young people with more liberal attitudes towards legalizing marijuana are increasing.
14. He believed that AIPACODD plays a significant role in combating dangerous drugs by AIPA Member Parliaments through the exchange of information, policies, and law enforcement among the ASEAN Member States. Such endeavors are reflected in the adopted resolutions, proposed and deliberated in the AIPACODD Meeting to complement the efforts of ASEAN in realizing the Drug-Free ASEAN Community. He also emphasized that combating the illicit drug industries and drug trafficking activities requires close, synergical and constant cooperation, which is certainly in line with the spirit of AIPACODD. The journey may be long and challenging, but he stated that preservation and unity must be central to the purpose.
15. Coming to an end of his remarks, he wished the meeting a success with fruitful outcomes from the contribution of all delegates. He then officially appointed Hon. Mr. Ty Sokun to be the Chairperson, and Hon. Ms. Irine Yusiana Roba Putri as the Vice-Chairperson of the 5th AIPACODD Meeting. Finally, he declared the official opening of the 5th AIPACODD Meeting themed “Addressing Challenges Together for Drug-Free ASEAN”.
16. The full text of the Opening Address by *Hon. Kittisethabindit CHEAM Yeap, Ph.D* is attached as Annex C.

Nomination and Appointment of Chairperson of the 5th AIPACODD Meeting

Referring to the appointment of the Chairperson of the Fifth Meeting of AIPACODD in the Opening Ceremony, Hon. Prof. Ty Sokhun was the Chairperson of the Fifth Meeting of AIPACODD.

Nomination Appointment of 5th AIPACODD Vice-Chairperson

17. The 5th AIPACODD Vice-Chairperson was nominated and appointed from the next host country. Hon. Irine Yusiana Roba Putri, Head of the Delegation of Indonesia.

FIRST SESSION

The First Session was held virtually on Friday, 24 June 2022 at 09:30 am.

Nomination Appointment of 5th AIPACODD Secretary

18. For the 5th AIPACODD Secretary, Hon. Yim Leat was nominated and appointed.

Brief Introduction to the Topic by the Chairperson of the 5th AIPACODD Meeting

19. Hon. Ty Sokhun, Chairperson of the 5th AIPACODD Meeting was convinced that despite being held virtually, the meeting will achieve a conducive outcome through fruitful cooperation and a sincere desire to eradicate the ever-growing drug issues. In his remarks, the Chairperson of the 5th AIPACODD Meeting briefly introduced the topic of the 5th AIPACODD Meeting. He presented the world statistics of drugs abuse situation in 2021. He also mentioned the fact that Southeast Asia is a home to one of the largest methamphetamines (meth) markets in the world.

20. Honorable Chairperson shared the information on the dynamics of the illicit synthetic drug market particularly in the Southeast Asia region, including the emergence of the drug market on the dark web, with the primary online marketplace worth at least \$315 million in annual sales. The COVID-19 pandemic has also forced drug suppliers to be more innovative and adaptive. As a result, this leads to an increase in the shipment frequencies of drug. Regarding this, he mentioned several distribution methods, including by land, sea, air, as well as the upsurge contactless method to deliver drugs to end consumers. The problem is further exacerbated by increasing economic hardship, rising inequality and mental health conditions caused by the pandemic, factors that could prompt more people to demand drugs.

21. In his remarks, Hon. Ty Sokhun highlights studies that present many prospective solutions, including changing the perception of drug use as low risk, which has also been associated with higher rates of drug use. This gap between perception and reality, he argues, must be bridged, by putting prevention measures such as; youth education, public awareness raising and safeguarding of public health through the provision of evidence, as its core.
22. Honorable Chairperson also shared the continued efforts of the National Authority for Combating Drugs in ensuring the effective implementation of the content of multilateral/bilateral agreements with sub-regional countries, as well as cooperation projects with stakeholders. In conclusion, he emphasized the fact that regardless the pandemic situation, drugs are everyone's and trans-boundary issues, which needs to be addressed together. He argued that no country can tackle this issue alone, and as quoted from his speech, "*either we succeed together or fail separately!*".
23. Last but foremost, he encouraged all Delegates to make use of the meeting to side with science and evidence and pave the path towards a drug-free society.
24. The full text of the Brief Introduction by the Chairperson of the 5th AIPACODD Meeting is attached as Annex D.

Introduction of Delegations

25. For the next order of the meeting, the Chairperson introduced the Delegations. The introduction was started with AIPA Members in alphabetical order, followed by the Delegation of AIPA Secretariat and representatives from ASOD, UNODC, and NACD.
26. The Chairperson informed the meeting on the participation of Brunei Darussalam, the Philippines and Myanmar. However, as there were no parliamentarians in the Delegation due to distinct reasons, following the Terms of Reference of the AIPACODD in which the members of AIPACODD shall consist of Members of Parliament, the Delegations of the three AIPA Members were only granted the status of Observer. The Chairperson also informed the meeting that Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines submitted their country reports and they will be included in the report of the 5th AIPACODD Meeting.
27. Delegates then went on to discuss and approve the Agenda for the Fifth Meeting of AIPACODD.
28. The approved Agenda is appended as Annex E.
29. Delegates discussed and approved the Program of Activities for the Fifth Meeting of AIPACODD.
30. The Program of Activities is appended as Annex F

Presentation by the Representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

31. The representative from UNODC Regional Office for Southeast Asia and Pacific presented its report on the latest drug situation in the region. UNODC reported that after a downward trend since 2014, there was a slight increase of opium poppy cultivation in Myanmar in 2021, which recorded a total 30,200 hectares. Despite growing seizures of heroin in several countries in 2021, the report however showed that the numbers remain stable, where 12.3 tons of heroin were seized in East and Southeast Asia (ESEA) and 9,6 tons of which in Southeast Asia only. The representative of UNODC mentioned that methamphetamine (meth) is one pragmatic substance for the region. It was recorded in the report that compared to the previous year, the seize rate of meth in ESEA increased by 3,8% in 2021. There were approximately 171.5 tons of methamphetamine seized in ESEA in 2021, with over one billion meth tablets for the first time, in which the proportion of seizures made in SEA increased. From the record amount of meth tablets seized in 2021, predominantly was seized in Lower Mekong.
32. The representative of UNODC stated that there was a significant increase of seizure amounts of methamphetamine in northeastern Thailand between 2018-2021, where the intensified drug flow from Lao PDR to Thailand contributed to this increase. Based on the report of the Laos Commission on Drugs Control (LCDC), there was a massive seizure of meth in 2021 where 55,664,000 meth tablets and 1,537 kg of crystal meth was seized and 2 Laotian men were arrested in Bokeo, Lao PDR. Shane State Myanmar, according to UNODC, remains the primary source for meth. It was also shared during the presentation, the wide variety of meth tablet packaging. Meanwhile, the type of meth confiscated in the region was dominated by crystal meth in tea bag packaging.
33. According to the data from UNODC, there has been fluctuation in the numbers of dismantled meth labs in Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines between 2016-2021, where in 2021 the number dropped significantly compared to the previous year. Particularly in Cambodia, the data showed that more than 160.000 kg of controlled and non-controlled chemicals seized in the country between 2020-2022.
34. Regarding the crystal meth trafficking flows in ESEA, representatives from UNODC claimed during the presentation that the meth market of South Asia and Southeast Asia has been further integrated and East Asia continues to be exploited as a meth transit from North America (Mexico). It was also shared to the meeting that meth in ESEA primarily sourced from within the region.

35. Golden Triangle meth's influence continues to impact SoANNEX uth Asia. In December 2021, 154 kg of crystal meth was seized and one Myanmar national was arrested in Manipur, northeastern India. This shows that crystal meth trafficking has been expanded into India. The representative of UNODC also shared that Hong Kong and China are also exploited as transit for meth from Mexico. In this context, it was revealed that 447 kg of liquid meth and 253 kg of crystal meth had been seized in the HKIA and logistics warehouse in March 2022.
36. Further in its presentation, the representative of UNODC explained about the diversification of trafficking routes for amphetamine, where Southeast Asia used as transshipment point for 'captagon' from the Middle East. Traffickers, in this regard, use circuitous routes to disguise actual embarkation points. UNODC also informed that the prices for meth further decreased, even for high-purity meth. This is likely to indicate increased availability and accessibility to high quality drugs.
37. Forensic profiles of crystal meth analyzed in China, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand, 2017-2021 shows that there is a mix of meth synthesized from methods using ephedrine and P-2-P, and ephedrine/pseudoephedrine remain by far the most dominant method. The trend of new psychoactive substances (NPS) in ESEA is reported to decline constantly every year. Meanwhile, the supply of ketamine in ESEA is increasing, one of which is due to the expansion of illegal ketamine manufacture into Cambodia.
38. Put an end their presentation, the UNODC representative delivered the following conclusions:
- No disruption in methamphetamine supply in East and Southeast Asia amidst ongoing COVID-19 pandemic;
 - The spill-over of methamphetamine from Myanmar hitting the region as well as South Asia, as organized crime groups reroute methamphetamine;
 - There was increases in supply and demand, but demand data is limited and is not prioritized;
 - Control of chemicals is crucial to disrupt the manufacture of synthetic drugs and heroin; and
 - Forensics / early warning mechanisms are necessary to keep abreast of the evolving synthetic drug market in the region.
39. The PowerPoint presentation of UNODC is attached as Annex G.

Briefing by Representative of the ASEAN Senior Officials on Drugs (ASOD)

40. The Deputy Secretary General of Lao National Commission for Drugs Control and Supervision (LCDC), Pol. Lt. Col. Phoutsavath Sounthla, extended his gratitude for the invitation to join and deliver update on the outcomes of the 7th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters (AMMD) which was held via video conference in October 2021 and hosted by Cambodia.

41. The representative of LCDC reported the outcomes from the 7th AMMD. During the meeting, the representatives of ASEAN Member States shared and discussed their country reports highlighting the drug situation and major concerns, including recent statistics on drug-related arrests and seizures in their respective countries. Despite the ongoing Covid-19 mobility restrictions, the region remains unrelated with major recorded seizures including ICE, methamphetamine, ketamine, ecstasy, and NPS. The meeting also deliberated the progress of the midterm review of the ASOD's initiative; ASEAN Workplan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025, and also the ASEAN cooperation plan to tackle illicit drugs production and trafficking in the Golden Triangle.
42. Further reported that the meeting noted with satisfaction of the Report on the Mid-Term Review on ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025, which would provide direction and guidance for further effective regional cooperation on drug control. The meeting subsequently noted the adoption of this Report at the Preparatory ASOD for the 7th AMMD. The Meeting called upon all ASEAN Member States to increase their efforts and cooperation to implement the unaddressed activities, assess the implementation of their national-level activities, and further enhance their implementation in the respective prioritized areas, in accordance with the recommendations made by this Report.
43. The Meeting welcomed the launch of the 2020 ASEAN Drug Monitoring Report (ADM) and appreciated Thailand's unwavering commitment to continue leading this initiative amidst the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as other ASEAN Member States for their contribution to the ADM Report.
44. The Meeting reaffirmed ASEAN's commitment to support regional cooperation in realizing a drug-free ASEAN, through a zero-tolerance approach towards illicit drug abuse, with strict adherence to the rule of law and observance of human rights while maintaining full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of ASEAN Member States. Further reported that the Meeting reaffirmed ASEAN's resolute stand against the legalization and manufacturing of illicit drugs for non-medical and non-scientific use or measures to undermine international control over any type of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances without relevant, verifiable and reliable scientific evidence. The Meeting also urged the international community to uphold the provisions of the international drug control conventions.
45. Lastly, the Meeting called on ASEAN Member States to maintain ASEAN unity and solidarity in their participation at the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and related meetings. The Meeting also recognized the importance of engaging ASEAN Dialogue Partners and External Parties in pursuing the aspiration of a drug-free region. In view of maintaining the momentum of cooperation with Dialogue Partners to combat illicit drugs in post-pandemic era, the Meeting tasked ASOD to consider the resumption of its Consultations with relevant Dialogue Partners and deliver the concrete activities in the near future.

46. The Briefing Paper by ASOD is attached as Annex H.

Presentation by the Representative of the National Authority for Combating Drugs of the Kingdom of Cambodia (NACD)

47. Pol. Gen. Meas Vyrith, Secretary General of National Authority for Combating Drugs of Cambodia took the opportunity to share experiences on drug situation in Cambodia. The presentation of NACD was divided into six major parts: Government Commitment, Drug Routes & Situation, Combating Drugs Results, Case Study on Drug Prevention Law Enforcement, Assets Forfeiture, and Challenges.
48. Secretary-General Pol. Gen. Meas Vyrith began his presentation by affirming the commitment of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia against drug offenses. He emphasized that there is no exception nor waiver for drug offenses in Cambodia, regardless of the status of the individual. On the other hand, the Royal Government of Cambodia, through its Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, is committed to providing support and encouragement to those addicted to drugs by providing treatment and rehabilitation services. Secretary General Vyrith informed that there are 19 Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers operated by Government, Private and NGOs in Cambodia.
49. He continued his presentation by sharing information on the current drug situation in Cambodia, which is still affected by this unfortunate predicament. He stated that drug smuggling to Cambodia via land borders shared with Lao PDR and Thailand had grown a national concern. The Golden Triangle has opened the possibility for foreign drug syndicates to engage not only in drug trafficking but is also active in exploring the opportunity for local drug processing.
50. In response to the above situation, the Royal Government of Cambodia has clearly defined holistic multi-strategic measures and a national plan against drugs, including the establishment of drug control mechanisms in cities, Provinces, and Public Institutions. Since 2016, the Royal Government of Cambodia has laid down the Anti-illicit Drugs Campaign, which aims to collectively consume all resources and means to achieve remarkable results against the drug menace.
51. Next in his presentation, Secretary-General Vyrith shared some best practices and successful achievements of Cambodia, such as strengthening the Border Liaison Offices (BLOs), setting up Drug-Free (white) Villages along the border that attach to the Village Commune Safety Mechanism, and improving proper management of drug addicts for treatment and rehabilitation services by enhancing community base drugs treatment (CBTx) in public health facilities. His Secretary-General also stressed the importance of law enforcement and international collaboration in reducing the drug supply in the country.

52. Concluding his presentation, Secretary-General Vyrith reported to the meeting that since 2017 the Cambodian authorities had seized numbers of money, assets, and properties as benefits of drug crime offenses into the Combating Drugs' Budget, accounting for 4,199,138.70 USD. However, various challenges remain, especially in the time of the Covid-19 pandemic, where the SEA route has become more favorable for cashless drugs transactions and operations. Various tactics interchange routes by using different types of concealment for transportation, and overdemand for synthetic drugs from the Production (GT) also become the challenges faced by the Royal Government of Cambodia. Lastly, he reiterated the importance of strengthening information and intelligence, enforcing the law, and enhancing international cooperation in combating the drug menace.

53. The Presentation of NACD is attached as Annex I.

SECOND SESSION

The Second Session of the Fourth Meeting of AIPACODD was held on Friday, 24 June 2022 at 11:00 AM.

Presentation of Country Progress Reports by AIPA Member Parliaments

Brunei Darussalam

54. In its country progress report, Brunei Darussalam informed that the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), under the purview of the Prime Minister's Office, is the country's leading agency in combating drug related crimes in Brunei Darussalam. In order to efficiently eradicate drug crimes, the Bureau reportedly has adopted two different strategies namely the reduction of supply through the prevention of the entry of drugs either through legal or illegal points of entry; and the reduction of demand through effective activities such as preventive drug education, supervision and rehabilitation.

55. Until May 2022, it was reported that Al-Islah Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre has a total of 37 residents of which 30 of the residents are males (81.1%) and 7 residents are females (18.9%), who are undergoing treatment and rehabilitation. Most of the residents use Methyl-amphetamine as their choice of drug abuse and second-most used drugs is Cannabis.

56. Further reported in its country report, that until May 2022, out of the 37 residents at Al-Islah Treatment and Rehabilitation, 10 people (27.02%) were admitted through the Minister's Order who failed their urine test while undergoing supervision scheme. 8 people (21.6%) were admitted through court order and 19 people (51.4%) of the admissions were on a voluntary basis.

57. Moreover, up until May 2022, 270 persons were reported to have been arrested, including 223 males and 47 females. 110 arrestees were new drug arrestees and 160 were repeat drug offenders. Out of the total arrests, 246 arrestees were Bruneians, 249 arrestees were of Malay background and 128 arrestees were unemployed.
58. Up to May 2022, a total of 30.6 gram of Cannabis and 7075 ml of liquid containing Mitragynine or Ketum was seized at various border control checkpoints.
59. The Country Progress Report of Brunei Darussalam is attached as Annex J.

Indonesia

60. The Delegation of Indonesia stated that threat of abuse of Narcotics, Psychotropics, and other addictive substances (Drugs) has become a global phenomenon and a threat to humanity. In response to the danger of drug abuses, Indonesia is committed to a bold national policy and implemented national actions that covers strong demand reduction as well as effective law enforcement in a balanced way.
61. Indonesia is very committed to combat illicit drug trafficking. While progress has been made in the prevention strategies, the current state of drug trafficking activities involving individuals and organized criminal groups in Indonesia are growing worrisome. In this perspective, Indonesia highlighted that the role of regional institutions such as ASEAN in tackling this issue is of utmost importance. In the 2015 Drug-Free ASEAN program, Indonesia has completed the Mid Term Review of ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities against Illicit Drugs 2016 – 2025 that lays out the plans, national or cross-border actions and activities, including preventive education, law enforcement, treatment and rehabilitation, research, alternative development.
62. For Indonesia, comprehensive efforts taken must also include strict and proper law enforcement measures against drug traffickers and drug-related criminals. In other words, a firm law enforcement approach against transnational organized groups and individuals involved in drug trafficking is necessary.
63. The Delegation of Indonesia informed the meeting that the country is currently in the process of amending Law Number 35 Year 2009 on Narcotics. The amendment will focus on Integrated Assessment Team, New Psychotropic Substances, rehabilitation services, investigator's authority, narcotics sample test and narcotics evidence. Further, the Indonesian Government together with the House of Representatives, particularly the House Commission III are deliberating a new amendment to the law, which emphasizes the need to have a clear conception on the terminology of 'drug addicts', 'narcotics abusers', and 'victims of narcotics abuse'. The amendment will also further regulate on the handling of addicts, abusers, and victims of drug abuse should be focused on rehabilitation efforts through a comprehensive assessment mechanism.

64. In its presentation, Indonesia highlighted that the problem of drugs is very multidimensional, not only from the legal aspect but the economic, socio-cultural, and social-psychological aspects as well. In this context, Indonesia has continued to implement international prevention standards into its national demand reduction strategies, ranging from education, early prevention to post-rehabilitation or after care programs, to achieve the objective of a society free from drug abuse and to promote the health, welfare and well-being of all individuals, families and communities.
65. It was reported that over the years almost one million people in Indonesia saved from the influence of narcotics, despite the fact that Indonesia has also become one of the biggest targets for narcotics distribution by international networks. These facts clearly show the complex reality, trends and existing circumstances Indonesia is facing. For Indonesia, comprehensive efforts being taken must also include strict and proper law enforcement measures against drug traffickers.
66. Concluding its presentation, Indonesia stated that ASEAN's commitment in reducing the rate of narcotic use and smuggling in Southeast Asia still requires tougher efforts. Although there has been a clear form of policy, it still needs to expand its focus from the partial and domestic nature of each AMS.
67. The Country Progress Report of Indonesia and its PowerPoint Presentation are attached as Annex K.

Lao PDR

68. The Delegation of Lao PDR opened their presentation by highlighting the fact that the global and regional epidemic of drug problems has led to an increase in violence related to terrorism, transnational crime, money laundering and other forms of violence every year. In this context, the Delegation of Lao PDR expressed the commitment of the country to tirelessly make efforts to control, one of which is by instructing the line sector, local governments and the general public to focus on the successful implementation of national drug legislation strategies such as the Law on Narcotics Criminal Code, and National Drug Control Master Plan 2016-2020 and National Agenda 2021-2023.
69. The presentation of the country progress report of Lao PDR was divided into six main subjects: 1) National Drugs Control Policy, 2) Law Enforcement, 3) Drug Situation, 4) Trafficking Situation, 5) International and Regional Cooperation, and 6) Treatment and Rehabilitation.

70. In its presentation, the Delegation of Lao PDR shared the development of their legislation and national policy to control, prevent, combat and resolve the smuggling, transportation, trafficking, and consumption of drugs and primary chemicals. The Delegation of Lao PDR also reported the current drug and trafficking situation in the country. Being geographically located in the Lower Mekong Subregion, bordering with many countries, drug traffickers have exploited Lao territory as a transit route. Further, the Delegation of Lao reported several major cases of arrest in the past year.
71. It was also reported in the presentation that Lao PDR has been working closely with friendly countries in the region as well as with international organizations in controlling and combating drugs by conducting awareness-raising campaigns, promoting vocational training and education for the public about the dangers of drugs. Cooperation is also carried out with other ASEAN countries which are also traversed by the Mekong River. Also mentioned in the presentation were three international conventions of which Lao PDR is a part.
72. The delegation of Lao PDR shared information about the treatment and rehabilitation system in their country. In Lao PDR, there are currently 18 provincial drug inspection and control departments, 13 drug treatment and rehabilitation centers throughout the country, community-based drug treatment and counseling services at 28 district offices, and 27 Border Drug Control Coordination Offices or BLOs. It was reported that last year there are in total 4,978 drug users who received rehabilitation and vocational training services at those centers, outside centers and at the community level. After being discharged by centers, a number of beneficiaries are healthy and able to reintegrate into the society.
73. Concluding its presentation, the Lao Delegation emphasized that illegal drugs are a critical problem that cannot be solved by one organization or country alone. Therefore, Lao PDR encouraged closer cooperation and collaboration, both at the regional and international levels, to implement international laws and commitments in a concrete and effective manner.
74. The Country Progress Report of Lao PDR and its PowerPoint Presentation are attached as Annex L.

Malaysia

75. The presentation by the Delegation of Malaysia was divided into four main parts: Policy and Legislation, Drug Supply, Drug Demand, and International and Regional Cooperation. In the Policy and Legislation, the Delegation of Malaysia reported that the country has conducted a review on the National Drug Policy (NDP 2017) and it was approved by the Cabinet in 2017. The revised NDP is an extensive policy that incorporates both demand and supply reduction approaches and underlines the following five thrusts of action: preventive education; treatment and rehabilitation; law enforcement; harm reduction; and international cooperation. Four main legislations that empower the government in combating drugs trafficking were listed: Dangerous Drugs Act 1952, Poisons Act 1952, Dangerous Drugs (Special Preventive Measures) Act 1985, and Dangerous Drugs (Forfeiture of Property) Act 1988.

76. Next in the presentation, the Delegation of Malaysia explained about the current situation of drug supply and demand in the country. Malaysia shared that the Narcotics Crime Investigations Department of the Royal Malaysia Police (NCID of RMP) is the main agency of the enforcement of drug laws. According to the report, there was a significant decline in 2021 for the total number of people arrested under the Dangerous Drugs Act 1952 of 10.8%, from 137,610 in 2020 to 122,734 in 2021. There were 7,250 arrested cases under Section 39B for trafficking, 3,336 cases under Section 39A(2) for major possession and 14,664 cases under Section 39A(1) for minor possession. The Movement Control Order has definitely impacted drug related possession activities. However, drug trafficking under Section 39A(2) has less significant impact, it only dropped by 2.7 percent in 2021 which evidently showed illicit drug trafficking despite Covid-19 Pandemic.
77. Malaysia also faces the threat of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS). Among the NPS detected through tests by the Chemistry Department were mainly from cathinone and phenylethylamines groups. Currently, 80 NPS were detected in the country and have been gazetted under the Dangerous Drugs Act 1952 and the Poisons Act 1952. Having porous borders, Malaysia remains vulnerable to the drug threat due to its close proximity to the drug-producing region of the Golden Triangle. As a result, the IDTS have taken this opportunity to exploit Malaysia as a temporary hub to transport drugs to other countries especially Indonesia and Singapore for methamphetamine and ecstasy.
78. The Delegation of Malaysia reported that prevalence of substance abusers and drug addicts in 2021 were 377 out of 100,000 population, with a ratio of one person for every 265 per population. Number of Drug & Substance Abusers and Addicts categorized by case status in Malaysia decreased from 2020 to 2021 from 128,325 to 123,139. In 2021, a total of 79,816 drug dependents were detected using ATS category drugs, indicating a decrease of 4.6% compared to 83,698 in 2020. In the same period, 39,100 drug dependents were detected using heroin and morphine compared to 39,599 drug dependents in 2020, indicating a decrease of 1.3%. In addition, marijuana use also indicates a decrease of about 6.4% for 2021 compared to the previous year. The least use of drugs was in Psychotropic and others.
79. It was reported that Malaysia has continuously increased its effort in improving the quality and accessibility of treatment, rehabilitation, care and reintegration programs for drug dependents. The report also mentions some of currently implemented programs and their targets. While in the issue of law enforcement, the report mentions several scopes of services under enforcement activities, and the objectives of the enforcement approaches, one of which is to detect and detain drug dependence for treatment and rehabilitation in accordance with existing laws.

80. In the part of International and Regional Cooperation, Delegation of Malaysia Malaysia is a party to all of the three international drug control conventions which serve as the cornerstone of the world drug policy. Malaysia also expressed its strong belief in enhancing regional and international cooperation, especially in the area of information and intelligence exchange so as to assist the region to counter the cross-border nature of illicit drug activities. In this regard, Malaysia supports the establishment of ASEAN Narcotics Cooperation Centre (ASEAN NARCO) and the ASEAN Drug Monitoring Network, both led by Thailand. Malaysia also participated actively in a series of training on both Universal Treatment Curriculum and Universal Prevention Curriculum through the Colombo Plan International Center for Credentialing and Education of Addiction Professionals (ICCE). Other than that, addiction professionals in Malaysia are actively participating in events conducted by the International Society of Substance Abuse Professionals globally.
81. Concluding its country progress report, Malaysia highlighted the fact that the year of 2020 gave a significant threat to public health especially in combating COVID-19. These challenges are not limited to only in Malaysia but have impacted globally in exercising full discretion to detect and disrupt drug supplies into and out from the country. The pandemic may have expanded the drug syndicates' battle space, but these unprecedented times have also called for even more global cooperation to address these threats. The joint regional response, in this context, will determine how successfully we can further curb the nexus of illegal drug trade in the post-COVID-19 world.
82. The Country Progress Report of Malaysia and the PowerPoint Presentation are attached as Annex M.

The Philippines

83. In the beginning, the country progress report of the Philippines emphasized the joint-efforts of ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) that continues to foster legislative cooperation and collaboration to combat illegal drugs among AIPA member countries through the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD) – with the ultimate goal of realizing a drug-free community.
84. The report highlights the war against illegal drug proliferation – production, trade, and substance abuse – rages on, despite the progress made in trying to regain normalcy amidst the onslaught of the COVID-19 pandemic. As the pandemic led to travel restrictions and border closures, drug syndicates grew more creative in the cultivation, distribution, and selling of illegal narcotics. It is, therefore, necessary for the entire ASEAN to undertake coordinated and sustainable action to combat the threat posed by illegal drugs and keep on track ASEAN's action plan towards a drug-free community.

85. It was mentioned in the report that the Philippine government, for its part, maintains its strong campaign to curb the burgeoning and ever-increasing threat of illegal drugs, which adversely affects the lives and future of countless Filipino families. The blueprint guiding the anti-illegal drugs initiatives of the Philippines is anchored on the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drugs Strategy (PADS), as institutionalized under Executive Order No. 66, s. 2018. The PADS serves as the cornerstone of drug abuse prevention and control measures of the government.
86. To further establish effective coordination with anti-illegal drug law enforcement agencies, the country progress report recorded that a Joint Memorandum Circular No. 1, s 2021 (JMC No. 1) or the Unified Coordination Guidelines in the Conduct of Anti-Illegal Drug Operations of the Philippine National Police (PNP) and the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) was crafted and signed on July 9, 2021. JMC No. 1 aims to provide a clear coordination mechanism between the PNP and PDEA prior to the conduct of planned anti-drug operations. This is to eliminate any misunderstanding and miscommunication between drug law enforcement units that impede the drug supply reduction efforts of the government's anti-drug campaign.
87. Moreover, Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) Regulation No. 4 paved the way for the launching of the Barangay Drug Clearing Program (BDCP) Manual of Operations, which provides for clear and standard guidelines for the proper implementation of the drug regulation.
88. In its country progress report, the Philippines shared the country's milestones that have been reached as a result of relevant legislation and effective law enforcement. Albeit the significant strides by the country, it was stated in the report that the Philippines government must keep up with the ever-evolving and ever-growing complexity and digital technology sophistication of criminal groups operating and maintaining the supply chain flow of illegal substances entering the country. Local drug enforcement agencies, specifically PDEA and PNP, must also receive consistent administrative and budgetary support. At the end of the report, it was suggested that the national government must continue to develop joint regional and international efforts to eliminate drug supply channels that traverse the ASEAN region in order to realize the goal of a drug-free ASEAN.
89. The Country Progress Report of the Philippines is attached as Annex N.

Singapore

90. During its presentation, Singapore reported that the country has managed to keep its domestic drug situation under control despite its proximity to drug producing regions. There are no areas where drugs are openly sold or blatantly abused. This is due in part to the tough stance it has adopted against drug trafficking and abuse. Singapore adopts a comprehensive Harm Prevention strategy to drug control which targets both the supply and demand of the drugs. Singapore believes that the success of supply reduction strategies is dependent on commitments made to reduce drug use through:

- Preventive drug education
- Tough legislation and vigorous enforcement
- Evidence-based treatment and rehabilitation
- Effective aftercare and reintegration

91. Singapore's approach has worked for the country. Drug use in Singapore has reportedly remained low, with the number of drug abusers arrested decreased from more than 6,000 yearly in 1990s to 2,729 last year, despite a worsening regional drug situation.

92. The contained drug situation in Singapore is a testament to the success of the country's strategies and efforts. However, the fluidity of the drug situation and the transnational nature of drug trafficking activities will continue to pose a challenge to Singapore. The Singapore Delegation affirmed that the country will continue to work closely with their foreign counterparts to eradicate the syndicates who target the region and its citizens for their drug activities. Singapore remains committed to the vision of a Drug-Free ASEAN. Singapore actively participates at the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) where every year, the commission produces a set of resolutions for member states to implement and execute in order to tackle the world drug problem. Singapore also intends to take their participation at the CND to the next level by running for CND membership for the term 2024 to 2027 to contribute more significantly as a full-fledged member

93. The Country Progress Report of Singapore and its PowerPoint Presentation are attached as Annex O.

Thailand

94. The presentation of the country progress report of Thailand was divided into three main parts: drug situation and law enforcement; treatment, rehabilitation and prevention measures; and regulation and national drug policy. According to the report, the drug situation in Thailand for 2021 indicates that temporary preventive and control measures to control the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic have an impact on drug activity. The improved pandemic situation and the relaxation of control measures have led to the recovery of the drug situation.

95. Thailand reported that several manners of drug trafficking and smuggling arose such as various types of delivery services and postal delivery as well as technology platforms of drugs trading. As a transit country into and out of the Golden Triangle Area especially in the Northern and Northeastern of Thailand, the country continuously encounters drug trafficking. The most widely smuggled drug in the region is *methamphetamine* or *Yaba*, which is also the most endemic drug in Thailand. Therefore, Thailand has stepped up strict prohibition measures along the border and is also making more efforts to suppress drug syndicates.

96. In addition, Thailand has given great importance to enhancing cooperation among ASEAN Member States in terms of exchanging information regarding the smuggling of drugs and their precursor chemicals as well as the prohibition of drug activities through existing mechanisms, in particular the AAITF and ASITF.
97. Recalling drug treatment and rehabilitation over the past few years, Thailand reported that more than 168,000 drug users were admitted to the treatment system. Most of them were in the age group of 25-29 years and they were new drug users. However, in 2021, as reported in its presentation, Thailand has introduced a Community-Based Treatment (CBTx) System for drug users to increase their chances of easily accessing sustainable treatment and rehabilitation services. In addition, Thailand also focuses on prevention efforts in early childhood aged 2-6 years. The Executive Function (EF) Approach has been applied to these groups to develop their brain skills and improve drug resistance skills to prevent them from engaging with harmful drugs. As a result, 1,360,455 preschoolers had their brain skills developed by EF
98. The Delegation of Thailand reported that in 2021, there was a significant change in the narcotic laws in Thailand. 24 narcotic laws and regulations were merged into one comprehensive regulation named “Narcotics Code”, in order to be relevant with the changing drug situation and to be able to effectively enforce the law. The Narcotics Code has been effectively enforced in December 2021. The said important changes on drug measures according to the Narcotics Code include:
1. Adjustment of penalties on drug offenses to appropriate proportions for each offense to reduce overcrowding in prisons which is a long-standing problem in Thailand and impacts national management, both human resources and budget;
 2. Adjustment of the treatment and rehabilitation system with focus on handling drug users and drug dependencies through public health efforts rather than criminal action. Each patient's drug problem will be comprehensively resolved according to their condition and from the dimensions of health and society and taking into account the principles of human rights and equality;
 3. Adjustment of the ways to use narcotic plants profitably for medical, research and economic purposes. Recently, Thailand has removed Kratom and cannabis including hemp from Drug Category 5 and is in the process of enacting subordinate legislation to specifically control the use of the plants. The bill is currently in the process of considering the relevant sectors; and

4. Implementation of the confiscation of assets/property related to narcotics crimes as an important policy to break the chain of narcotics circulation by first implementing and adapting value-based confiscation measures in addition to the existing actions in this case. In recent years, Thailand was able to seize the assets/property of drug dealers more than 7 billion baht which exceeded the target of 6 billion baht and this year the new target of confiscation of 10 billion baht.

99. In conclusion, the Delegation of Thailand conveyed that despite the fact that ASEAN Member States has joined and followed the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025 with common aspiration to achieve a drug-free region, the statistical information of drug seizures and cases during the COVID-19 pandemic still remain high, especially in the Golden Triangle Area. Moreover, the increasing number of drug users and drug relapses have shown a high percentage. Such a situation indicates that the spreading of the COVID-19 pandemic has temporarily affected the drug-related activities of drug traffickers. In this regard, Thailand urged to increase collaborative operation and cooperation among ASEAN Member States and with the international community to fight against drug abuse together.

100. The Country Progress Report of Thailand and the PowerPoint Presentation are attached as Annex P.

Viet Nam

101. The Delegation of Viet Nam highlighted that the manufacturing, trading, and transporting illegal drugs in the world and in the region continue to be extremely complicated despite the fact that the COVID-19 pandemic has been gradually under control and people return to normal life.

102. Taking that into account, it was reported in the presentation that the Viet Nam National Assembly, Government, ministries, departments and localities, have issued many legal documents and solutions to effectively implement the Law on Prevention and Control of Narcotic Substances. Basically, the legal provisions on drug prevention and control have met the actual situation: contributing to the fight against crime; improving the effectiveness of drug addiction treatment, and post-drug addiction treatment management; ensuring the lawful rights and interests of detoxifiers in accessing local drug addiction treatment, support and treatment services as well as in the process of participating in drug addiction treatment, etc. It was also informed in the presentation that the authorities have actively coordinated in fighting drug-related crimes and implementing drug addiction treatment and post-treatment management, in which, doing well international and regional cooperation to implement these activities.

103. According to the country progress report of Viet Nam, it is forecasted that in the coming time, the situation of the COVID-19 epidemic is under control, domestic and international trade activities return to normal, and the situation of drug crimes will become very complicated. The Delegation of Viet Nam conveyed that it is necessary to do the following contents to better understand the situation of drug prevention and control: (1) Deploy the contents of the Law on Prevention and Control of Narcotic Substances in 2021 and guiding documents to be implemented soon; (2) Continue to spend resources and professional means to fight strongly against drug crimes; (3) Manage well the addicts and the illegal users of narcotics, encourage voluntary drug addiction treatment; (4) Allocate resources for drug prevention and control and drug addiction prevention and treatment in accordance with socio-economic conditions, attract socialization resources; (5) Strengthening international cooperation in drug prevention and control.

104. The Country Progress Report of Viet Nam is attached as Annex Q.

Cambodia

105. Delegation of Cambodia emphasized that drugs are a global issue and have an impact on mental health, economics, relationships, social life, and criminal record, in addition to physical body and health. In response to drug-related challenges, the National Authority for Combating Drugs (NADC) of Cambodia has made every effort to engage with law enforcement bodies and agencies, both domestically and internationally, to increase the execution of legislative and administrative measures.

106. Cambodia informed that the NADC has participated in a number of regional and international projects, including the Safe Mekong Project, which was developed in collaboration with five other countries: Thailand, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam, and China. Cambodia has also collaborated with the UNODC and other sub-regional nations to combat drug trafficking.

107. In respect of drug treatment and rehabilitation, it was shared to the meeting that Cambodia has drug addict treatment and rehabilitation in 2 forms: treatment-based community and rehabilitation centers. Across the country, there are a total of 454 locations, including 2 national hospitals, 25 provincial hospitals, 72 referral hospitals and 355 health centers.

108. Despite significant efforts to address drug problems, Cambodia acknowledged that there is still more work to be done, such as drafting legal documents and support mechanisms to monitor, analyze, resolve, and encourage action plan execution. Cambodia, together with other key partners, is dedicated to tackling drug trafficking.

109. The Country Progress Report of Cambodia and its PowerPoint Presentation are attached as Annex R.

110. The Chairperson invited all Delegates for comments. There was, however, no comments coming from the Delegates.

Discussion and Approval of the Draft Resolution

111. As the endorsing country, the Delegation of Cambodia presented the concept note of the proposed Draft Resolution on “*Addressing Challenges Together for Drug-Free ASEAN*”.

112. The meeting examined the Draft Resolution by going through each paragraph. Amendments were proposed and debated. Thus, the Draft Resolution was amended accordingly.

113. Consensus was reached, and the Draft Resolution on “*Addressing Challenges Together for Drug-Free ASEAN*” was approved. The Chairperson informed the meeting that the Draft Resolution will be tabled at the upcoming 43rd AIPA General Assembly.

114. The Concept Note and the Draft Resolution on “*Addressing Challenges Together for Drug-Free ASEAN*”, as approved, is attached as Annex S.

THIRD SESSION

115. The Third Session of the Fifth Meeting of AIPACODD was held on Friday, 24 June 2022 at 14:20 PM.

Discussion and Approval of the Report of the Fifth Meeting of AIPACODD

116. Hon. Ty Sokhun had introduced the Draft Report to be discussed and invited comments from each delegation. The meeting discussed and adopted the above-mentioned Draft Report as the Report of the Fifth Meeting of AIPACODD. The Chairperson informed the meeting that the Report of the Fifth Meeting of AIPACODD will also be tabled at the 43rd AIPA General Assembly along with the previously approved Draft Resolution.

CLOSING CEREMONY

117. The Closing Ceremony of the Fifth Meeting of AIPACODD commenced at 14:40 PM on Friday, 24 June 2022.

118. The Chairperson invited Hon. Irine Yusiana Roba Putri, Head of Indonesian Delegation, to deliver her acceptance speech.

119. In her acceptance speech, Hon. Mrs. Irine Yusiana Roba Putri expressed her pleasure and honor to meet all the delegates of the 5th Meeting of the AIPA Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs. On behalf of the Speaker of the House of the Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, she conveyed the appreciation of the Indonesian Delegation to the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia for hosting the 5th AIPACODD Meeting. She also expressed her appreciation to the AIPA Secretariat for the endless commitment and efforts to promote closer inter-parliamentary cooperation in the attainment of the goals and aspirations of ASEAN. This meeting, she stated, was a great success.
120. She took the opportunity to convey the readiness of the House of the Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia to host the 6th Meeting of the AIPACODD next year. She stated that it would be an honor for Indonesia to work closely with the AIPA Secretariat and the AIPA Member of Parliaments in the efforts to strengthen parliamentary cooperation to fight against drugs in the region through collective efforts.
121. Further in her acceptance speech, she mentioned that Indonesia believes that the meeting of AIPACODD provides an excellent opportunity for the AIPA Members to discuss and exchange experiences in drug prevention and control and drug addiction treatment. Therefore, Indonesia looks forward to seeing the AIPA Delegation *in person* at the 6th AIPACODD Meeting next year. Concluding her speech, she wished all delegates good health and every success in their endeavors.
122. The full text of the Acceptance Speech of Indonesia is attached as Annex T.
123. Hon. Kittisethabindit CHEAM Yeap, Ph.D, First Vice-President of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia thanked all distinguished delegates of the 5th AIPACODD meeting for their valuable time and efforts in the success of the meeting. He stated that the meeting was held in friendship, solidarity, cooperation, and mutual respect of all members. His Honorable expressed that active participation and contribution from delegates have successfully produced the 5th AIPACODD Resolution on Addressing Challenges Together for a Drug-Free ASEAN.
124. Further, in his closing remarks, Hon. CHEAM Yeap highlighted that the meeting had exchanged views on practical experience and lessons learned from each respective country of AIPA Member Parliaments. Thus, he hoped that every country could have some takeaway lessons from the meeting and would be able to contribute and develop concrete mechanisms and effective responses to the common illicit drug challenges confronting the ASEAN community.
125. His Hon. Kittisethabindit CHEAM Yeap, Ph.D also took the opportunity to call on the ASEAN Member States to consider developing a harmonized Anti-Drug Code of Conduct or Drug Combat Protocol to address the challenges together in a systematic approach to achieve a Drug-Free ASEAN.

126. His Honorable reiterated his gratitude to all who made the 5th AIPACODD meeting a success. He also congratulated and wished Indonesia a successful undertaking as the next President of 44th AIPA and the Chair of 6th AIPACODD. Finally, he concluded his remarks by officially announcing the end of the 5th Meeting of the AIPACODD.
127. The full text of the Concluding Remarks of Hon. Kittisethabindit CHEAM Yeap, Ph.D is attached as Annex U.



**The 5th Meeting of the AIPA Advisory Council on
Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD)**

24 June 2022

Phnom Penh

Kingdom of Cambodia

Theme: Addressing Challenges Together for Drug-Free ASEAN



JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT OF THE 5TH AIPACODD MEETING

Signed in the Cambodia Twenty Fourth Day of June,
in the Year Two Thousand and Twenty Two:



For the National Assembly of
the Kingdom of Cambodia
(CAMBODIA)

Hon. Mr. Chay VANNA



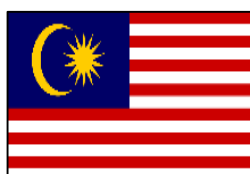
For the Dewan Perwakilan
Rakyat of the Republic of
Indonesia
(INDONESIA)

Hon. Ms. Irine Yusianna Roba PUTRI



For the National Assembly of
Lao PDR
**(LAO'S PEOPLE
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)**

Hon. Mr. Amphay CHITMANONH



For the Parliament of Malaysia
(MALAYSIA)

**Hon. DATUK. HASANUDDIN
MOHD YUNUS**



For the Parliament of Singapore
(SINGAPORE)

Hon. Mr. Sitoh YIH PIN



For the National Assembly of
Thailand
(THAILAND)

Hon. Mr. Jetn SIRATHRANONT



For the National Assembly of
Viet Nam
(VIETNAM)

Hon. Mrs. Nguyen Thanh Cam

Hon. Mr. Ty SOKUN
CHAIRPERSON OF 5TH AIPACODD
(CAMBODIA)

ANNEX A



The 5th Meeting of the AIPA Advisory Council on
Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD)

24 June 2022
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Theme: Addressing Challenges Together for Drug-Free ASEAN



PARTICIPANTS LIST

| Country/Organization | Name and Position | Role in Delegation |
|----------------------|--|--------------------|
| Brunei | 1. Hon. Mr. Pehin Dato Haji Judin Haji Asar , <i>Clerk of the Legislative Council</i> | Observer |
| | 2. Ms. Siti Rozaimeriyanty DSLJ Haji Abdul Rahman, <i>Incoming Secretary General of AIPA</i> | Observer |
| | 3. Mr. Haji Mahmud Haji Masri, <i>Officer of the Legislative Council</i> | Observer |
| | 4. Ms. Dk Hjh Zaidah Pg Hj Petra, <i>Officer of the Legislative Council</i> | Observer |
| | 5. Ms. Siti Ajeerah Najib, <i>Officer of the Legislative Council</i> | Observer |
| | 6. Mr. Mohammad Faiq Haji Mohd Yassin <i>Officer of the Legislative Council</i> | Observer |
| | 7. Mr. Haji Mohammad Amalul Muttaqin Haji Ismail, <i>Officer of the Legislative Council</i> | Observer |
| | 8. Ms. Hajah Haslinda Haji Hidup, <i>Officer of the Legislative Council</i> | Observer |
| Cambodia | 1. Hon. Mr. Ty SOKUN , <i>Member of Parliament, Secretary of the Commission on Foreign Affairs, International Relation Cooperation, Information and Media of the National Assembly</i> | Chairperson |
| | 2. Hon. Mr. Yim LEAT , <i>Member of Parliament, Member of the Commission on Economy, Finance, Banking and Audit</i> | Rapporteur |
| | 3. Hon. Mr. Chhay VANNA , <i>Senator, Secretary of the Commission on Foreign Affairs, International Relation Cooperation, Information and Media of the National Assembly</i> | Head of Delegate |
| | 4. Hon. Mr. Hou SRY , <i>Member of Parliament, Member of the Commission on Planning, Investment, Agriculture, Rural Development, Environment and Water Resources</i> | Member of Delegate |
| | 5. Hon. Mrs. Un SOKUNTHEA , <i>Member of Parliament, Member of the Commission on Interior, National Defense and Civil Services</i> | Member of Delegate |



| | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| | 6. Hon. Mr. Say BORIN , <i>Senator, Member of the Commission on Public Health, Social Work, Veterans, Youth, Rehabilitation, Labor, Vocational Training and Women's Affairs</i> | Member of Delegate |
| | 7. H.E. Leng PENGLONG , <i>Secretary General of the National Assembly</i> | Advisor |
| | 8. H.E. Srun DARA , <i>Deputy Secretary General of the National Assembly</i> | Advisor |
| | 9. H.E. Som SAVUTH , <i>Advisor</i> | Advisor |
| Indonesia | 1. Hon. Mrs. Irine Yusianna Roba PUTRI , <i>Member of Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation of the House of Representative</i> | Head of Delegate |
| | 2. Hon. Mrs. Puteri Anetta KOMARUDIN , <i>Member of Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation of the House of Representative</i> | Member of Delegate |
| | 3. Hon. Mr. Fadhlullah , <i>Member of Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation of the House of Representative</i> | Member of Delegate |
| Lao PDR | 1. Hon. Mr. Amphay CHITMANONH , <i>Vice Chairman of Law Committee of the National Assembly of Lao PDR</i> | Head of Delegate |
| | 2. Hon. Mr. Bounelome KEOBOUAHOME , <i>Vice Chairman of Cultural and Social Committee of the National Assembly of Lao PDR</i> | Member of Delegate |
| | 3. Hon. Mr. Mala VILACHITH , <i>Vice Chairman of the National Defence and Security Committee of the National Assembly of Lao PDR</i> | Member of Delegate |
| | 4. Mrs. Kaysone KEOMANYKHOT, <i>Deputy Director General of Inter-Parliamentary Relation Division</i> | Secretary |
| | 5. Mrs. Siriphon SOUTHAMMAVONG, <i>Deputy Chief of Inter-Parliamentary Relation Division</i> | Secretary |
| Malaysia | Hon. DATUK. HASANUDDIN MOHD YUNUS , <i>Member of Parliament</i> | Head of Delegate |
| Myanmar | 1. Mr. Kyaw Naing , <i>Director General of Ministry of Legal Affair</i> | Observer |
| | 2. Mr. Myint Htoo , <i>Police Lt.Col. of Ministry of Home Affairs</i> | Observer |
| Philippines | Ms. ANN MARIE SANTOS , <i>Parliamentary Staff</i> | Observer |
| Singapore | 1. Hon. Mr. Sitoh YIH PIN , <i>Member of Parliament</i> | Head of Delegate |
| | 2. Hon. Mr. Yip HON WENG , <i>Member of Parliament</i> | Member of Delegate |
| Thailand | 1. Hon. Mr. Jetn SIRATHRANONT , <i>Member of Parliament of the National Assembly</i> | Head of Delegate |
| | 2. Hon. Ms. Pechdau TOHMEENA , <i>Member of Parliament of the National Assembly</i> | Member of Delegate |

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------|
| | 3. Mr. Thanakorn KAIYANUNTA , <i>Deputy Secretary-General of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), Ministry of Justice</i> | Advisor |
| Viet Nam | 1. Hon. Mrs. Nguyen Thanh Cam , <i>Standing Member of the Social Affairs Committee of the National Assembly</i> | Head of Delegate |
| | 2. Hon. Mrs. Thai Quynh Mai Dung , <i>Standing Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly</i> | Member of Delegate |
| | 3. Hon. Mr. Pham Trong Nghia , <i>Member of Parliament</i> | Member of Delegate |
| | 4. Mrs. Nguyen Thi Duc Hanh, <i>Deputy Director of the Social Affairs Department</i> | Advisor |
| | 5. Mr. Ba Dinh Truc, <i>Official of the Foreign Affairs Department</i> | Secretary |
| | 6. Mr. Tran Xuan Ky, <i>Official of the Social Affairs Committee</i> | Secretary |
| UNODC | 1. Mr. Inshik Sim , <i>Programme Officer (Illicit Drugs Researcher), Regional Office in Thailand</i> | Guest of the Host |
| | 2. Mr. Reiner Pungs , <i>Programme Officer (Precursor Trafficking), Regional Office in Thailand</i> | |
| ASOD | Hon. Mr. Vongxay Phanthavong , <i>Deputy Secretary-General of LCDC</i> | Guest of the Host |
| NACD | H.E. General Meas VIRITH , <i>Secretary General of the National Authority for Combating Drugs of the Kingdom of Cambodia (NACD)</i> | Guest of the Host |
| AIPA Secretariat | 1. Mdm. Nguyen Tuong Van , <i>Secretary General of AIPA</i> | |
| | 2. Mr. Mario Pandu Dewono , <i>Deputy Secretary General of AIPA</i> | |
| | 3. Ms. Putri Maha Lima, <i>Director of Committees</i> | |
| | 4. Mr. Adi Witjaksono, <i>Director of Finance, Administration, and Organizational</i> | |
| | 5. Mr. Resky Wiwoho, <i>Director of Communication, Knowledge Management, and Information Technology</i> | |
| | 6. Ms. Putri Gita Chandra Lubis, <i>Secretary to Secretary General</i> | |
| | 7. Ms. Royyan Hadela Isnanda, <i>AIPA Secretariat Officer</i> | |

ANNEX B

REMARKS BY THE AIPA SECRETARY GENERAL
AT THE 5th AIPACODD VIRTUAL MEETING
(June 24, 2022)

.....
Your Excellency Hon. Kittisethabindit CHEAM Yeap, First Vice-President of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia, on behalf of the AIPA President;

Distinguished parliamentarians from AIPA member parliaments, Representatives from UNODC, ASOD and NACD;

Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, please allow me to extend my warmest greetings to Your Excellency Hon. Kittisethabindit CHEAM Yeap, First Vice-President of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia, all distinguished parliamentarians, and participants of the 5th AIPACODD meeting. On this occasion, I also would like to express my deepest thanks to the AIPA President and the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia for hosting this important meeting.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Drugs trafficking around the globe, including in Southeast Asia, is increasingly complex, leaving long-term health, economic, and social consequences for all countries. Drug trafficking is not only urgent but also long-term non-traditional security issue facing regions and the world as a whole. A new report from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) recently warned that the synthetic drug trade continues to expand in East and Southeast Asia, with production and trafficking hitting record levels in 2021. Therefore, distribution and trafficking of drug pose a massive challenge for ASEAN which requires close coordination between ASEAN Member States.

The ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025 has been effectively implemented to address illicit drug activities, increasing awareness on the dangers of drugs and increasing studies on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the drugs market in order to provide the suitable response through increased international bilateral cooperation.

Although we have seen progress of this Work Plan now, the goals of a drug-free ASEAN will undoubtedly hardly be completed since Southeast Asia continued to identify as the most prominent world of illicit drugs market. There are a number of barriers, challenges, and difficulties to combat transnational narcotic trafficking, so we need to enhance regional cooperation's effectiveness in law enforcement specific activities, which has continued to reaffirm as the pillar priorities in ASEAN Work Plan 2016-2025.

Distinguished parliamentarians,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

With the aims to support ASEAN in realizing its goals and priorities, AIPA member parliaments have emphasized the importance of reducing demand and supply of illicit drugs through the adoption and implementation of evidence-based prevention policies and advocacy for capacity building programmes, education, awareness, and strengthening international cooperation across judicial, law enforcement, and health sectors.

I believe that the 5th AIPACODD meeting is a forum for AIPA member countries to update overall progress and challenges of drugs prevention and control efforts as well as the implementation of AIPA adopted resolutions in their respective countries

since the last AIPACODD meeting in May 2021, which reaffirm cooperation among AIPA member parliaments in its strive towards a drug-free ASEAN.

Once again, Ladies and Gentlemen, allow me to extend to you my warmest welcome and best wishes. I wish the conference great success.

Thank you for your kind attention.

ANNEX C

National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia

The Virtual Meeting of the 5th AIPA Advisory Council Meeting on Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD) 24 June 2022, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Opening Address

**Honorable Kittisethabindit CHEAM YEAP, Ph.D.
First Vice President of the National Assembly of Cambodia
and Chairperson of the Organizing Committee**

- *Honorable Heads of Delegation,*
- *Honorable AIPA Member Parliaments,*
- *Honorable Madame Secretary-General of AIPA,*
- *Distinguished delegates,*
- *Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

1. First and foremost, on behalf of **Samdech Akka Moha Ponhea Chakrei Heng Samrin**, President of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the President of the 43rd AIPA General Assembly, I would like to extend my warmest welcome and profound thanks to Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen for your participation in the Virtual Meeting of the 5th AIPA Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD).
2. As I recalled on the AIPA in 2021 and our Acceptance Speech in May 2021, we acknowledged that as the whole world was continuing with the global fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, the drug situations at both the international and regional levels continue to evolve with risks remaining as high as ever.

3. Moreover, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly affected the prevention and control of illicit drugs within ASEAN countries. It is, therefore, suitable for ASEAN's response to this issue to be fierce in its action to combat the drugs in the region. Hence, ASEAN has adopted a zero-tolerance approach to drugs in a way that any illicit drug activities must be combatted and the persons or organisations engaging in all drug traffic must be punished by law according to the prevailing laws of the respective ASEAN member countries.
4. It is of such paramount importance for all AIPA Member Parliaments to discuss, resolve and find ways to effectively address these ever-growing challenges. Given this situation, therefore, our theme of this 5th AIPACODD "**Addressing Challenges Together for Drug-Free ASEAN**" is of significance and relevance to ASEAN member states and beyond.
5. ASEAN faces challenges to its commitment to a drug-free community. The 7th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters chaired by Cambodia in 2021 addressed changing trends and patterns in illicit drug activities including the continued expansion of the synthetic drug market with record seizures and the smuggling of non-controlled chemicals used as precursors and new psychoactive substances. Other challenges include the increasing trend of foreign drug syndicates connecting with local criminals and online drug trafficking in the ASEAN Member States, growing drug uses amid work and financial-related stress caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, high drug uses among youth drug users, and growing numbers of young people with more liberal attitudes towards legalizing marijuana.
6. While the COVID-19 pandemic persists, the emergence of new challenges threatens ASEAN's aspiration for a drug-free

community. Drug seizure continues to increase in volumes, and new forms of drug abuse, such as the smuggling of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), precursor chemicals, and non-controlled chemicals for the production and trafficking of illicit drugs, are on the rise among the ASEAN Member States, especially in the Golden Triangle. The persistence of these challenges will undermine the Drug-Free ASEAN Community and negatively affect the ASEAN Community Vision 2025, the ASEAN Political-Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community, and the livelihoods of our future generations. A new report issued in May 2022 from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) warns that the synthetic drug trade continues to expand in East and Southeast Asia, with production and trafficking hitting record levels in 2021. The report confirms that extreme volumes of methamphetamine are being produced, trafficked, and used in the region and that the synthetic drug trade continues to diversify.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen

5. These challenges not only undermine efforts to realize a drug-free ASEAN Community but also risk compromising the ASEAN Community Vision 2025, the ASEAN Political-Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community, the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community, and the livelihoods of our future generations.

6. I believe that AIPACODD has played a significant role in combating dangerous drugs through AIPA Member Parliaments. They play a coordinating and important role in exchanging information, policies, and law enforcement among the ASEAN Member States. The AIPA Advisory Council also monitors actions taken by Member Parliaments and has adopted four resolutions, namely the Resolution on Securing a Drug-Free ASEAN Community for Future Generations in Singapore in 2018; the Resolution on

Alternative Development towards a Drug-Free ASEAN Community in Thailand in 2019; the Resolution on Turning Words into Actions towards a Drug-Free ASEAN Community in Viet Nam in 2020; and the Resolution on Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges towards a Drug-Free in Brunei Darussalam in 2021.

7. I would like to emphasize that to combat the illicit drug industries and drug trafficking activities, all countries need to work closely, synergically and constantly. AIPA Member Parliaments under their innovative and cooperative mechanisms will have more powerful tools to realize the vision for a drug-free community. Importantly, they will promote the spirit of togetherness and the common will as one community in our collective endeavor to overcome the challenges toward realizing our aspiration of a drug-free community. It is not our great desire, but our responsibility as community leaders to ensure a “Drug-Free ASEAN Community.” The journey may be long and challenging, but preservation and unity must be central to our purpose.
8. With this optimistic note, I wish the 5th AIPACODD Meeting, a success with fruitful outcomes and I look forward to all Honorable, Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen’s active participation and contribution in the discussion today. Before I conclude my remarks, I would like to wish Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen good health, happiness, and all the successes in your all endeavors.
9. I would like now to appoint Member Parliament, Honorable Mr. Ty Sokun to be the Chairperson, and Honorable Ms. Irine Yusiana Roba Putri as the Vice-Chairperson. I hereby declare the official opening of the 5th AIPACODD Meeting **“Addressing Challenges Together for Drug-Free ASEAN”**.

Thank you very much!

ANNEX D

**Brief Introduction to the Topic
by Chairperson of the 5th AIPACODD Meeting**

It's wonderful to meet each other again in our 5th AIPACODD meeting virtually due to the COVID-19 persistence and rest assured we will mark this occasion by coming to a conducive outcome through fruitful cooperation and our heartfelt desire to eradicate the ever-growing issue of drugs. In 2021, up to 275 million people used drugs worldwide, while over 36 million people suffered from drug use disorders. Between 2010-2019, the number of people using drugs increased by 22%. Current projection also reveals an 11% rise in number of people using drugs globally by 2030.

Within South East Asia, home to one of the largest methamphetamines (meth) markets in the world, despite record number of drugs and particularly over 171 tons of methamphetamine being seized in the region in 2021, seven times higher than the amount seized ten years earlier, drugs continue to circulate and be produced at an alarming rate. Since 2015, meth production has become increasingly prominent within the Lower Mekong basin.

The versatility of synthetic drugs channels and flexibility of their manufacturer is driving a constant evolution to the dynamic of the illicit synthetic drug market. Most pressingly, may be the emergence of drug markets on the dark web, with major online markets worth up to at least \$315 million in annual sales. This channel most adversely, contributes to empowering supplier's agility and adaptability of new platforms to sell drugs, making narcotics more available and accessible everywhere. It is perhaps unsurprising that as of December 2021, a cumulative total of 507 new psychoactive substances had also been identified in East and Southeast Asia, with supplies coming from both within and outside the region.

Similarly, COVID-19 has also forced drug suppliers to become more innovative and adaptive. Consequentially, this has led to an increased in shipment frequencies of illicit drugs, both overland and through water routes, as well as greater use of private planes for transportation purposes. There has also been an upsurge in contactless methods to deliver drugs to end-consumers. This problem only further gravely exacerbated by the increased economic hardship, rise inequality, and mental health conditions introduced by the pandemic, factors which could push more people into demanding drugs. Worryingly enough already, drug demand indicators show that methamphetamine use has increased in East and Southeast Asia over the past decade, with methamphetamine continuing to be a major contributor, in addition to a noticeable spike in demand for ecstasy.

Furthermore, studies have presented us with many prospective solutions to this conflict, with the most consistent being the need to overturn the perception of drug usage being low risk, which also has been linked to higher rates of drug usage. This gap between perception and reality must be bridged, and a lot of focus should be placed on educating young people, raising public awareness and safeguarding public health through the provision of evidence, so that the international community, governments, civil society, families and youth can make informed decisions, as well as better target efforts to prevent and treat drug use, and tackle world drug challenges.

To date, in the battle on drugs, the National Authority for Combating Drugs has continued to perform its role in ensuring the effective implementation of the content of multilateral/bilateral agreements with sub-regional countries, as well as cooperation projects with stakeholders.

They've continued their commitment even amidst the COVID-19 crisis by hosting and attending online meetings meant to further help strengthen their operations.

In summary, regardless of if there is a pandemic or not, drugs are everyone's and trans-boundary issues, which we need to address these challenges together. No country can tackle this issue alone. Our choice is very clear: Either we succeed together or fail separately!

Let's make use of our meeting, which will last a full day to side with science and evidence and pave the path towards a drug-free society.

ANNEX E



**The 5th Meeting of the AIPA Advisory Council on
Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD)**

24 June 2022

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Theme: Addressing Challenges Together for Drug-Free ASEAN



TENTATIVE AGENDA OF THE 5TH AIPACODD

Virtual Meeting (Cambodia's time - GMT+7)

1. Welcome Remarks by Hon. Nguyen Tuong Van, Secretary General of AIPA
2. Opening Address by Hon. Kitisethabindit CHEAM Yeap, Ph.D, First Vice-President of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia, on behalf of the AIPA President
3. Appointment of the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of the 5th AIPACODD
4. Appointment of the Secretary of the 5th AIPACODD
5. Introduction of Delegates
6. Discussion and Adoption of Programme of Activities and Agenda Items
7. Presentation of Report by the ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD)
8. Presentation of Report by the United Nations on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
9. Presentation of Sharing Experience by the National Authority for Combating Drugs of the Kingdom of Cambodia (NACD)
10. Presentations of Country Progress Report by each AIPA Member Parliament
11. Discussion and Approval of the Draft Resolution on Addressing Challenges Together for a Drug-Free ASEAN
12. Consideration and Approval of Report of the 5th Meeting of AIPACODD
13. Signing of Report of the 5th Meeting of AIPACODD
14. Acceptance Speech by the Host of the 6th Meeting of AIPACODD (Indonesia)
15. Closing Remarks by Hon. Kitisethabindit CHEAM Yeap, Ph.D, First Vice President of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia, on behalf of the AIPA President

ANNEX F



**The 5th Meeting of the AIPA Advisory Council on
Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD)**

24 June 2022

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Theme: Addressing Challenges Together for Drug-Free ASEAN



TENTATIVE PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

Virtual Meeting (Cambodia's time - GMT+7)

- 08:00 **Prepare online meeting connection**
- 08:50 **Delegates take their seats**
- 09:00 – 09:50 **OPENING CEREMONY OF THE 5th MEETING
OF AIPACODD**
- Video clip of Cambodia's Culture
 - Welcoming Remarks by **Hon. Nguyen Tuong Van**, Secretary General of AIPA
 - Opening Address by **Hon. Kittisethabindit CHEAM Yeap, Ph.D** First Vice-President of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia, on behalf of the AIPA President
 - Appointment of the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of the 5th AIPACODD
 - Group Photo
- 09:50 – 10:00 **COFFEE BREAK**
- 10:00 – 11:00 **FIRST SESSION OF THE 5th MEETING OF AIPACODD**
- Group Photo
 - Appointment of the Secretary of the 5th AIPACODD
 - Introductions of delegations
 - Discussion and adoption of programme of activities and agenda Items
 - Presentation of Report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
 - Presentation of Report by the ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD) (Chair of ASOD, Lao PDR)

- Presentation of Sharing Experience by the National Authority for Combating Drugs of the Kingdom of Cambodia (NACD)

11:00 – 11:30

SECOND SESSION OF THE 5th MEETING OF AIPACODD

Presentations of Country Progress Reports (each country should not exceed 6 minutes)

- Indonesia
- Lao PDR

11:30 – 13:00

Lunch Break

13:00 - 14:30

CONTINUATION OF SECOND SESSION OF THE 5th MEETING OF AIPACODD

- Presentations of Country Progress Reports (each country should not exceed 6 minutes)
 - Malaysia
 - Singapore
 - Thailand
 - Vietnam
 - Cambodia
- Discussion and Approval of the Draft Resolution on “*Addressing Challenges Together for a Drug-Free ASEAN*”

14:30 – 16:30

THIRD SESSION OF THE 5th MEETING OF AIPACODD

- Consideration and Approval of Report of the 5th Meeting of AIPACODD to be tabled at the 43rd AIPA General Assembly
- E-Signing Ceremony of Report and Draft Resolution of the 5th Meeting of AIPACODD

CLOSING CEREMONY

- Video Message from AIPA Member Parliaments
- Acceptance Speech by the Host of the 6th Meeting of AIPACODD (Indonesia)
- Closing Remarks by **Hon. Kittisethabindit CHEAM Yeap**, Ph.D First Vice-President of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia, on behalf of the AIPA President



**The 5th Meeting (Virtual) of
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(AIPACODD)**



24 June 2022, Phnom Penh – Cambodia

Theme: Addressing Challenges Together for Drug-Free ASEAN

**COUNTRY REPORT OF INDONESIA
ON EFFORTS TO COMBAT DANGEROUS DRUGS**

I. Introduction

The threat of abuse of Narcotics, Psychotropics, and other addictive substances (Drugs) has become a global phenomenon and a threat to human security. The increase in drug abuse is also triggered by the Covid-19, particularly to most vulnerable. Drugs syndicates and criminal groups adapt very quickly using maritime route, and advancement of technology to distribute and market illicit drugs. A new trend of distribution for drug smuggling and trafficking is not only done by air, sea and land, but also by the use of internet such as dark web and parcel posts. Therefore, to address this trend, we need to continue developing better strategy and approach, including by strengthening inter-agency coordination.

Indonesia is in a state of narcotics emergency. As far back as 2015, President Joko Widodo has stated that Indonesia is in a state of emergency in terms of combatting illicit drugs abuse and trafficking. Comprehensive efforts to remedy the drug problem has been taken, since then which include a sound rehabilitation policy as well as strict and proper law enforcement measures against drug traffickers and drug-related criminals with good progress each year.

As one of the biggest targets for narcotics distribution by international network, Indonesia faces the complex reality, trends and existing problems of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. For Indonesia, comprehensive efforts being taken to combat illicit drug trafficking must also include strict and proper law enforcement measures against drug traffickers. Hence, Indonesia implements a balanced policy between strategy of law enforcement and the providing easy access to treatment and rehabilitation.

II. Legislation / National Drug Combating Policy

In tackling world drug problems, Indonesia focuses its efforts in 3 (three) areas which are demand reduction, supply reduction and international cooperation. Indonesia basic principles is to balance approach between supply and demand reduction in a comprehensive and integrated manner.

Demand reduction measures remain an integral part of Indonesia's drug control strategies with a view to reduce and eliminate the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic



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substances; and drug-related health and social risks. In light of this, Indonesia has launched a National Action Plan for Strengthening the Prevention and Eradication of the Misuse and Illicit Circulation of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors on February 2020. The Action Plan, currently being implemented for the period 2020 – 2024, is designed as a four-pronged strategy focusing on prevention of drug abuse; eradication of illicit drugs, rehabilitation and treatment as well as research and development.

In the area of supply reduction, Indonesia focuses on eliminating the illicit production, manufacture, marketing and distribution of, and trafficking in, psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs, as well as the diversion of and illicit trafficking in precursors. To tackle this problem, Indonesia has established a national interdiction task force comprising of relevant national agencies to combat illicit drugs coming in and out of Indonesia. Within the region, Indonesia initiated ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Taskforce in 2016 to combat transnational drug trafficking via sea routes, and prevent and deter drug syndicates from using ASEAN countries' seaports to distribute illicit drugs.

Indonesia is of the view that international cooperation remains important to deter criminal syndicates and drugs traffickers. It is imperative for countries exposed to world drug problems to engage and participate in initiatives taken in bilateral, regional and international levels.

The Legal Framework of the Indonesian policy in combatting illicit drugs abuse and trafficking is based on:

1. Law of the Republic of Indonesia no. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics;
2. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia no. 44 of 2010 on Precursors;
3. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia no. 40 of 2013 on the Implementation of Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics,

As an addition, in February 2020, President Joko Widodo has signed Presidential Instruction Number 2 of 2020 on the 2020-2024 National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Its Precursors. The Presidential Instruction instructed all Ministers and Head of Local Governments to implement the Prevention and Combating illicit drug trafficking and abuse Program (P4GN), providing a comprehensive platform to prevent and eradicate narcotic abuse and illegal distribution of narcotic and narcotic precursor. Further, the Regulation of the National Narcotics Board of the Republic of Indonesia number 6-year 2021 about Guidelines for Establishing Vertical



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Institutions of the National Narcotics Board, in order to carry out prevention and eradication of abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotics precursor, requires a vertical agency through the presence National Narcotics Board in the province and district/city area to support implementation of the program.

To strengthen BNN's function, Indonesia is currently in the process of amending Law Number 35 Year 2009. The amendment will focus on Integrated Assessment Team, New Psychotropic Substances, rehabilitation services, investigator's authority, narcotics sample test and narcotics evidences. Further, the Indonesian Government together with the House of Representatives, particularly the House Commission III are deliberating a new amendment to the law, which emphasizes on the need to have a clear conception on the terminology of 'drug addicts', 'narcotics abusers', and 'victims of narcotics abuse'. The amendment will also further regulate on the handling of addicts, abusers, and victims of drug abuse should be focused on rehabilitation efforts through a comprehensive assessment mechanism. The assessment will be carried out by an integrated assessment team that consists of medical and legal elements, including doctors, psychologists, psychiatrists, investigators, public prosecutors, and community counselors.

The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia deems that it is necessary to amend the Narcotics Law, so that it does not provide multiple interpretations in the sentencing of users, couriers, and drug dealers. The amendment has indeed been included in the National Legislation Program (*Prolegnas*) of the House.

Through the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), Indonesia's approach to fighting drugs is based on three different categories. The first one is Soft Power Approach, second is the Smart Power Approach and the third is Hard Power Approach. These approaches are expected to enhance the country's effort in preventing and combating the abuse of, and illicit trafficking of drugs in Indonesia.

The Indonesian House of Representatives is also of the view that Parliaments could play role to legislate laws especially on the danger of the drug abuse as well as to use its parliamentary power to monitor that the laws are in place and being implemented to that end. As people representative, Parliament could adopt good practices that will strengthen national responses against drug abuse and trafficking. Parliament could also campaign to raise public awareness on that issue concern.



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In term of ASEAN cooperation, AIPACODD could be utilized to gain information on the current regional situation on drug. Parliament could also enlighten other ASEAN parliamentarians on perspectives of the Indonesian efforts in combating and eradicating drug abuse and trafficking including treatment and rehabilitation as well as Parliamentarians coordination with the Government Agencies

In the future, AIPACODD could keep engaging actively with existing regional mechanisms on drug control such as the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters (AMMD), or the ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD), thus correcting any ambiguities that might arise in ASEAN efforts to tackle the drug problem in the region, ASEAN efforts in combating drug trafficking and abuse have become more “Cohesive and Responsive”. In the executive level, the Indonesian House is of the view that executive bodies of ASEAN Member States would need to hold more joint operations especially on our borders, either through bilateral or regional framework.

III. Law Enforcement

In dealing with the latest issues on illicit drug trafficking, BNN with Hard Power Approach initiates and reinforces task force, strengthen IT-based Intelligence, conducts capacity building for investigators, reforms the Standard Operation Procedures on Handling Narcotic Case, and intensifies the eradication efforts. The initiatives have yielded several milestones, among others are as follows:

1. In 2021, through cooperation with the Indonesian Army, the Indonesian National Police and the Indonesian Customs, BNN investigated 38,427 drugs cases, arrested 50,221 suspects, seized 69.4 tons of Cannabis, eradicated 61.5 hectares of Cannabis Field, 11.7 tons of Methamphetamine (Shabu) and 872,844 tablets and disclosure 85 Drug Syndicates from International and National Syndicates.
2. In September 2021, BNN collaborated with other ministries and agency in joint operation “*Purnama Bersinar*” (*Gempur Peredaran Gelap Narkotika Bersama menuju Indonesia Bersih Narkotika*) with the result of 122 KG of meth and other substances.
3. In March 2022, the Indonesian Police have arrested five suspects of illegal drug smuggling with evidence of 1,196 tons of crystal methamphetamine, in Pangandaran Beach, West Java Province.



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4. In June 2022, the Indonesian Navy together with BNN confiscated 179 kg (one hundred and seventy-nine kilograms) of cocaine worth of IDR 1,25 Trillion equals to approximately USD 10 million¹, in the waters of the Sunda Strait around the Merak Harbor.
 5. In terms of drug related crime, particularly Money Laundering case related to narcotic crimes, Indonesia has revealed 14 cases with 16 suspects and confiscated assets worth for more than US \$ 150.000 in cash, US \$ 490.000 in bank account, US \$ 6.2 million immovable assets, US \$ 590.000 moveable assets, and US \$ 44.000 valuable assets.

Indonesia has a rapid and rising challenge with drug. UNAIDS notes a third of people who inject drugs live in the Asia and Pacific region. Six million people have reputedly fallen to the grips of drug use. Indonesia has high child drug abuse cases, composed of child drug dealers and child traffickers who are vulnerable to exploitation and overdose and is in danger to become a drug trafficking hub in Southeast Asia, if the drug problem is not handle properly. In extreme cases, Indonesia's "war on drugs" has morphed into strict laws permitting law enforcement to shoot drug dealers on sight.

IV. Drug Situation

Geographically Indonesia remains to be a vulnerable and important target for drug smuggling and trafficking. Mapping of drug-prone areas shows that in total there are 933 area in the provinces affected in which 397 areas are categorized as hazard area, while there are 536 prone areas.

New development of drug abuse in the region is also marked by the threat of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS). The UNODC Early Warning Advisory (EWA) on New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) have identified 1187 types of NPS worldwide until June 2021, in which 87 types of NPS are found in Indonesia, particularly Synthetic Cannabinoid and the generic Cathinone; 75 types of NPS are listed in the Ministry of Health Appendix Number 9 and 10 Year 2022 while 12 others have not been regulated.

The increasing number of NPS and the variety of types of narcotics, especially synthetic ones make possible for abusers to have alternative choices. The chemical revolution that

¹ According to current exchange rate of USD to Rupiah



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allows new derivatives of various drugs has encouraged mass commercialization. Along with the trend of globalization, drug trafficking involves a large-scale network with organizational strength, capital, and trading capacity under the realms of transnational organized crime.

Indonesia continued to implement international prevention standards into its national demand reduction strategies, ranging from education, early prevention to post-rehabilitation or after care programs, to achieve the objective of a society free from drug abuse and to promote the health, welfare and well-being of all individuals, families and communities. In the area of rehabilitation for instance, rehabilitation centers are provided for drug users who need special treatment, in particular children and women.

V. Trafficking Situation

According to the head of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), Police Commissioner General Petrus Golose, there were 8,691 drug hotspots in Indonesia. The situation of drug trafficking in 8,691 is categorized as alert and dangerous. There are three provinces in Indonesia which are recorded as having the most drug-prone areas, namely North Sumatra with 1,192 areas, East Java 1,162 areas, and Lampung with 903 drug-prone areas.

Indonesia also revealed some indications that the pandemic plays a key role in intensifying the connection between drug trafficking and other organized crimes, such as trafficking in person, corruption and arms smuggling. During the COVID-19 pandemic, there was an increase in the prevalence of drug abuse by 0.15 percent based on the results of the 2021 drug abuse survey conducted by the National Narcotics Agency, the Central Statistics Agency and the National Research and Innovation Agency. In 2021, or 3,662,646 users in from 3,419,188 in 2019, while in the first-time user category it increased from 4,534,744 persons to 4,827,616 people. The increase in drug abuse is also influenced by the large supply of drugs entering Indonesia, 80% of which are smuggled by sea.

The four major types of drugs circulating in Indonesia are Methamphetamine, Ecstasy, Prothrombin Complex Concentrate (PCC) and Cannabis, as a matter of fact, cannabis remains the most abused drug globally. In recent years, Cannabis is also the second largest case in Indonesia after methamphetamine. As a tropical country with a vast area of forest, Indonesia is prone to illegal cannabis cultivation. Eliminating illicit cultivation cannabis is essential to reduce the availability of cannabis for unlawful purposes.



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The National Narcotics Board (Badan Narkotika Nasional /BNN), recorded 80% of the drug being smuggled to Indonesia by sea, mainly through Malacca strait, Sea of Sulawesi, Kalimantan, and the west coast of Sumatra/Indian Ocean. It is also said to be the most favorite route by the narcotic syndicate. BNN also noted the new trend of trafficking from the sea border between Indonesia and Malaysia in East Kalimantan to Eastern Indonesia territory. Indeed, Indonesian citizens involved in drug crimes abroad consist of a total of 170 men and 17 women, mostly in Malaysia while foreign nationals involved in drug crimes in Indonesia are 73 people.

BNN has identified some modus operandi used by drugs syndicates:

1. By fishing boats: the smugglers will take route through the Strait of Malacca and the Sea of Kalimantan.
2. By mother vessels: transaction takes place in the middle of Java Sea and Strait of Malacca. Using sea cargo with the main route through China – Malaysia or Singapore (transit) – Indonesia.
3. Hand carry by couriers: entering Indonesia by boat from Malaysia to east Kalimantan
4. By logistics courier services
5. Hand carry by airplane passenger
6. Land border smuggling
7. Online drug transaction via dark web

VI. International and Regional Cooperation

The role of regional institutions such as ASEAN in tackling this issue is of utmost importance. Significant achievements made by ASEAN to resolve drug abuse issues within the region and Each AMS strengthened their commitment to eradicate the production, processing, trafficking and use of illicit drugs in Southeast Asia. Indonesia will continue to work with ASEAN Member State through ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters (AMMD), ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD) and other relevant regional cooperation mechanism in ASEAN. Indonesia also continues its active role in eradicating drug trafficking through Commission on Narcotics Drugs, Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the World Drug Problem, Head of National Drug Law Enforcement for Asia Pacific and other relevant meetings under the UNODC framework. Also, Indonesia has nominated its candidacy for CND member countries for the 2024-2027 period to be able to voice the problem of narcotics and its negative impacts.



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The 2015 Drug-Free ASEAN program and its work plan, the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025 remains the prime vehicle in combatting drug trafficking throughout the region. As the country with the largest population in ASEAN, Indonesia's disposition in the direction of drug control policies and strategies will greatly determine the success of the Drug-Free ASEAN 2025 program. Realizing an ASEAN Drug Free through a zero-tolerance approach to drugs, should remain high on Indonesia's as well ASEAN's agenda.

The development of the Mid-Term Review of the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities against Illicit Drugs 2016-2025 (ASEAN Work Plan) started in January 2021. Indonesia has completed the Mid Term Review of ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities against Illicit Drugs 2016 – 2025 that lays out our plans, national or cross-border actions and activities, including preventive education, law enforcement, treatment and rehabilitation, research, alternative development.

At the 7th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drugs Matter (AMMD), Indonesian Delegation has expressed its disappointment over the results of the vote in issuing the WHO-Expert Committee on Drugs Dependence (ECDD) recommendation regarding the elimination of cannabis plants and cannabis resin from schedule IV of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotics. Indonesia believe changes to the control system will result in an increase in the illegal use of cannabis and cannabis resin, and not the use of cannabis for research and medical purposes, and increase the interest of growing more cannabis for economic purposes, which will lead to an increase in the narcotics trade.

BNN has also renewed the MoU of Combating Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Their Precursor with Australian Federal Police (AFP). The purpose of this MoU is information sharing and capacity building for law enforcement officer. Within the framework of multilateral cooperation, Indonesia will support any effort to strengthen the role of United Nations agencies and improved coordination among all stakeholders at international as well as regional levels.

VII. Treatment and Rehabilitation

Under the National Narcotics Board (Badan Narkotika Nasional /BNN), Indonesia reaffirms its commitment in combating drug trafficking and abuse through the Prevention and



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Combating drug trafficking and abuse Program (P4GN), through strategic defense design goals and objectives:

1. Preventing the entry of drug supplies from abroad and eradicating the production and distribution of drugs in the country;
2. Maximize the synergy of domestic and foreign cooperation through an integrated interdiction system.

The prevention of the dangers of drugs must start from improving the quality of the environment in the form of increasing the social security. The strong social security is expected to prevent an increase in drug abuse. The P4GN index in 2020 is 53.14, classified as Fairly Effective. The National Index of 53.14 means that in every 100 incidents of drug abuse in Indonesia in 2020, 53 incidents can be handled by BNN quite effectively.

Another encouraging development is the success of the Drug-Free Village program (Clean Narcotics). BNN succeeded in reducing the prevalence of drug abuse in rural areas. In the age range of 25-49 years, for example, there was a decrease from 3.39% to 2.24% among those who had used it, while in the one year category, it decreased from 2.50% to 1.61%. The Drug Clean Village is one of the efforts to prevent and handle drug abuse in the village which is managed independently by the village government together with the community. By 2021, 346 Shining Villages had been formed, an increase of 100% from the previous year. The synergy between ARMY - INP officers and village officials succeeded in identifying 557 people suspected of being perpetrators of drug crimes.

In 2021, Indonesia has developed drug rehabilitation centers across the nation for 11,290 patients. The Rehabilitation Program aimed to cure drug users and restore their social function in society. Indonesia has established the Integrated Assessment Team (TAT) across the nation, employing a multi-disciplinary approach to assessing drug trafficking and abuse. The team has the authority to determine if the arrested suspect is purely drug users or drug dealers. The rehabilitation program also entails community-based intervention to repatriate drug users into society.

In order to maximize rehabilitation service, BNN continues to provide support to institutions rehabilitation of the government and the community in order to rehabilitation services for addicts and victims of drug abuse. Meanwhile, in order to support the rehabilitation program, as well as to achieve the recovery goals and restore social functioning and prevent relapse of



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drug addiction, adequate human resources are needed, particularly personnel with competency in the field of addressing addiction, both as a doctor, psychologist, nurse or counselor. To answer to such requirements, in 2021, BNN has provided training to improve technical competence of 900 rehabilitation officers. In addition, BNN has also provided training for 1,190 Community Based Intervention (CBI) Officers from 34 provinces from across Indonesia and the total number of recovery agents trained in technical competence are 262 people.

To ensure the quality of human resources for rehabilitation officers, BNN has also established the BNN Professional Certification Bodies (LSP-BNN) under the development of the National Professional Certification Agency (BNSP). In 2021 alone, the LSP-BNN has also successfully recruited 457 new personnel to be stationed at the BNN Central Office, BNN Provincial Office and also BNN Municipal Office, as well as in government rehabilitation centers. From the 457 new personnel, 285 are already certified. As for the number of assessors who currently available are 36 people from various institutions such as the BNN, the Association of Addiction Counselors Indonesia, and Drug Addiction Hospitals.

To improve the accessibility and availability of rehabilitation services, BNN develops community-based interventions and rehabilitation services according to minimum service standards and SNI 8807:2019. Community Based Intervention (abbreviated CBI) is an intervention in the rehabilitation of drug abusers designed from the community, for the community, and by the community through Recovery Agents (RA) by utilizing the facilities and potential of the community in accordance with local wisdom. CBI takes a simple, inclusive and easy form of rehabilitation approach. Which means can be accessed by everyone. CBI activities are carried out by Recovery Agents (RAs) who are community members living in the selected Villages/District as BNN partners.

Recovery Agents perform a role in advising and monitoring mild drug users or who require advanced coaching through CBI activities and services. Therefore, the program run by CBI has a variety of rehabilitation programs according to drug problems and the potential of drug abuse in the community. The types of CBI's activities include mapping of the drug situation and conditions of drug abuse in the designated CBI area/according to their domicile, as well as conducting outreach to drug abusers and identify drug use and its severity. CBI activities and services consisting of mandatory services and optional services individually or in groups according to client needs, recovery support through further development and treatment of



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relapse for drug users, referrals to health and social services needed for drug abusers through coordination with the BNN offices in the area.

To date, CBI have operated in across 34 Provinces and 173 Districts/Cities, taking into accounts the factors of drug use problems in the local area, the unavailability of medical rehabilitation services or social rehabilitation services in the local area, the potential for active participation of local stakeholders and the local community, as well as the potential for service networks to meet the recovery needs of drug users.

VIII. Conclusion

Indonesia has made various efforts as a form of commitment to overcome drug problems, starting from approaching stakeholders in the context of implementing Action Plan of P4GN 2020-2024, revising national drug policies to increase policy effectiveness, strengthening security at borders and entry points for drugs into Indonesia, and increasing international cooperation.

Almost one million people in Indonesia managed to be saved from the influence of narcotics. Furthermore, Indonesia also become one of the biggest targets for narcotics distribution by international networks. These facts clearly show the complex reality, trends and existing circumstances Indonesia is facing. For Indonesia, comprehensive efforts being taken must also include strict and proper law enforcement measures against drug traffickers.

ASEAN's commitment in reducing the rate of narcotic use and smuggling in Southeast Asia still require tougher efforts. Although there has been a clear form of policy, it is still need to expand its focus from the partial and domestic nature of each AMS. There are some recommendations in terms of what needed to be done in order to enhance the prevention and eradication of illicit drug trafficking and abuse in the region, as follows:

- Improving capacities and capabilities of the law enforcement agencies and its personnel.;
- Continue to improve rehabilitation services in the remote area;
- Strengthening the land, air, sea border control cooperation among national agencies and institutions as well as with the neighboring countries.



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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
OF COUNTRY REPORT OF INDONESIA**

The threat of abuse of Narcotics, Psychotropics, and other addictive substances (Drugs) has become a global phenomenon and a threat to humanity. The increase in drug abuse is also triggered by the Covid-19, particularly to most vulnerable.

In response to the danger of drug abuses, Indonesia has exercised a bold national policy and implemented national actions that covers strong demand reduction as well as effective law enforcement in a balance way.

Indonesia is very committed to combat illicit drug trafficking. While progress has been made in the prevention strategies, the current state of drug trafficking activities involving individuals and organized criminal groups in Indonesia are growing worrisome.

The role of regional institutions such as ASEAN in tackling this issue is of utmost importance. In The 2015 Drug-Free ASEAN program, Indonesia has completed the Mid Term Review of ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities against Illicit Drugs 2016 – 2025 that lays out our plans, national or cross-border actions and activities, including preventive education, law enforcement, treatment and rehabilitation, research, alternative development.

For Indonesia, comprehensive efforts taken must also include strict and proper law enforcement measures against drug traffickers and drug-related criminals. In other words, a firm law enforcement approach against transnational organized groups and individuals involved in drug trafficking is necessary.

Indonesia is currently in the process of amending Law Number 35 Year 2009 on Narcotics. The amendment will focus on Integrated Assessment Team, New Psychotropic Substances, rehabilitation services, investigator's authority, narcotics sample test and narcotics evidences. Further, the Indonesian Government together with the House of Representatives, particularly the House Commission III are deliberating a new amendment to the law, which emphasizes on the need to have a clear conception on the terminology of 'drug addicts', 'narcotics abusers', and 'victims of narcotics abuse'. The amendment will also further regulate on the handling of addicts, abusers, and victims of drug abuse should be focused on rehabilitation efforts through a comprehensive assessment mechanism.



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The problem of drugs is very multidimensional, not only from the legal aspect but the economic, socio-cultural, and social-psychological aspects as well. Indonesia has continued to implement international prevention standards into its national demand reduction strategies, ranging from education, early prevention to post-rehabilitation or after care programs, to achieve the objective of a society free from drug abuse and to promote the health, welfare and well-being of all individuals, families and communities.

Almost one million people in Indonesia managed to be saved from the influence of narcotics. Furthermore, Indonesia also become one of the biggest targets for narcotics distribution by international networks. These facts clearly show the complex reality, trends and existing circumstances Indonesia is facing. For Indonesia, comprehensive efforts being taken must also include strict and proper law enforcement measures against drug traffickers.

ASEAN's commitment in reducing the rate of narcotic use and smuggling in Southeast Asia still require tougher efforts. Although there has been a clear form of policy, it is still need to expand its focus from the partial and domestic nature of each AMS.



AIPA

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INDONESIA COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORT

LEGISLATION/NATIONAL DRUG COMBATING POLICY

CURRENT LEGISLATION

The Legal Framework of the Indonesian drug combating policy is based on:

- Law of the Republic of Indonesia no. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics;
- Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia no. 44 of 2010 on Precursors;
- Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia no. 40 of 2013 on the Implementation of Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics,

NEW DEVELOPMENT

Amendment of Law No.35/2009 is under deliberation by the House of Representatives Commission III. Focuses on:

- New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)
- Integrated Assessment Team
- Broader Investigator's Authority
- New Procedures of Sample Test in Specific Lab.
- Clear Conception of Several Terminologies
- Rehabilitation Services

LAW ENFORCEMENT

2021

**38,427
Cases**

**50,221
Drug Offenders**

**85 Drug Syndicates
24 International
61 National**

DRUG CASES

Cannabis

69.4
TONS

Cannabis Field

61.5
HECTARES

Methamphetamine

11.7
TONS

MDMA/Ecstasy

872,844
TABLETS



**BNN and
Indonesian
Navy thwarted
179 kg of
cocaine
smuggling**

MAJOR CASE IN 2022

LAW ENFORCEMENT

**MONEY
LAUNDERING**

14 CASES

16

OFFENDERS

**IDR 108.8
BILLIONS**

Cash

Rp 2,220,845,605

Money in account

Rp 7,128,686,856

Movable Assets

Rp 8,578,100,000

Immovable
Assets

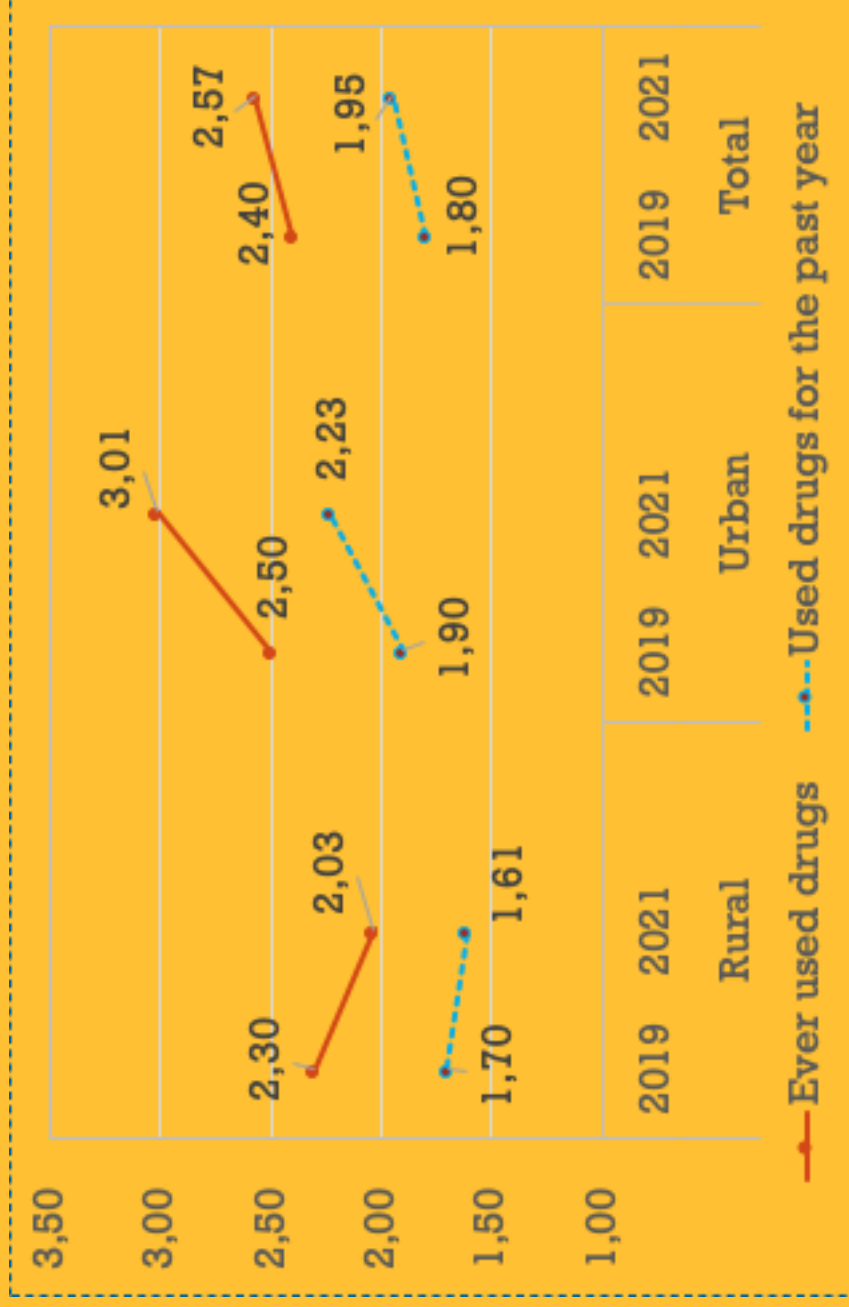
Rp 89,798,592,500

Valuables Assets

Rp 646,913,500

DRUG SITUATION

DRUG USE PREVALENCE NUMBER 2019-2021



Total Number of Indonesian Citizen Aged 15-64: **187,513,456**

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INDONESIA CITIZEN AGED 15-64 EXPOSED TO DRUGS ABUSE

| | 2019 | 2021 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Ever used drugs | 4,534,744 | 4,827,616 |
| Ever used drugs for the past year | 3,419,188 | 3,662,646 |

Prevalence number of drug use for the past year **increase from 1.80% in 2019 to 1.95% in 2021**

Prevalence number of drug use in rural area generally decreased.

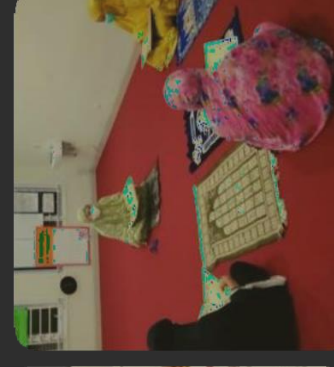
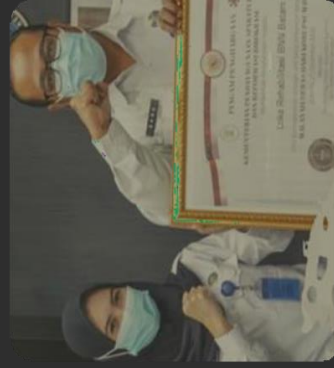
REHABILITATION

STRATEGY

Increase efforts to recover narcotics addicts through comprehensive and sustainable rehabilitation services



1. Increasing access to community-based rehabilitation
2. Encourage the improvement of rehabilitation service facilities according to standards.



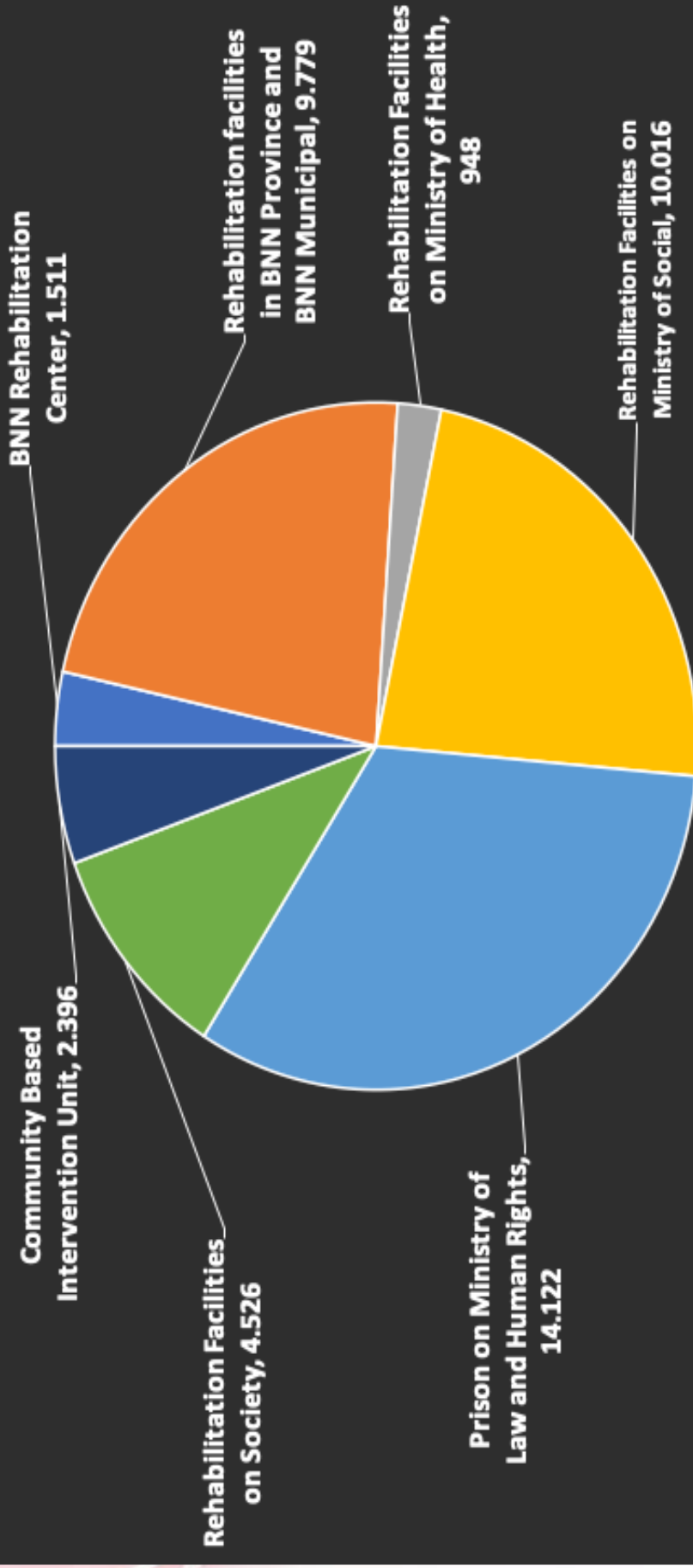
Free Rehabilitation Service in :

- 240 inpatient & outpatient Primary Clinics
- 306 Short-Term Intervention and Referral Community Based Intervention (CBI)
- 341 Government Rehab Institution
- 338 Private/Community Rehab Institutions
- Vocational Activities accommodates client's talent and interest
- Services range reach up to village level (CBI)
- Service accommodates population with special needs (women, children/teenager, and comorbidity)
- Integrated and comprehensive services
- (SNI 8807: 2019, ISO 9001: 2015, ISO 14001)

COMMUNITY BASED INTERVENTION (CBI)

- CBI is a rehabilitation service that easily accessible and provided in the community, and is carried out by community, from community, and for the community
- CBI accommodate clients with special needs
- Evaluation results show IBM is effective in changing the client behavior
- CBI is a feasible solution to cope with the treatment gap in areas lack of rehabilitation institutions

TOTAL PATIENT 2021



BILATERAL COOPERATION

In 2021, BNN and Australian Federal Police has renewed the MoU as a binding for the both parties in the cooperation on preventing and combating illicit drug trafficking and abuse.

So far 17 MoU on preventing and combating illicit drugs has signed. The cooperation between BNN and the counterparts

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Iran | India |
| Australia (AFP & ABF) | Portugal |
| Timor Leste | Philippines |
| Mexico | Fiji |
| China | Colombia |
| Nigeria | Thailand |
| Peru | Lao PDR |
| Morocco | Sri Lanka |



MOU SIGNING BNN
INDONESIA –
AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL
POLICE

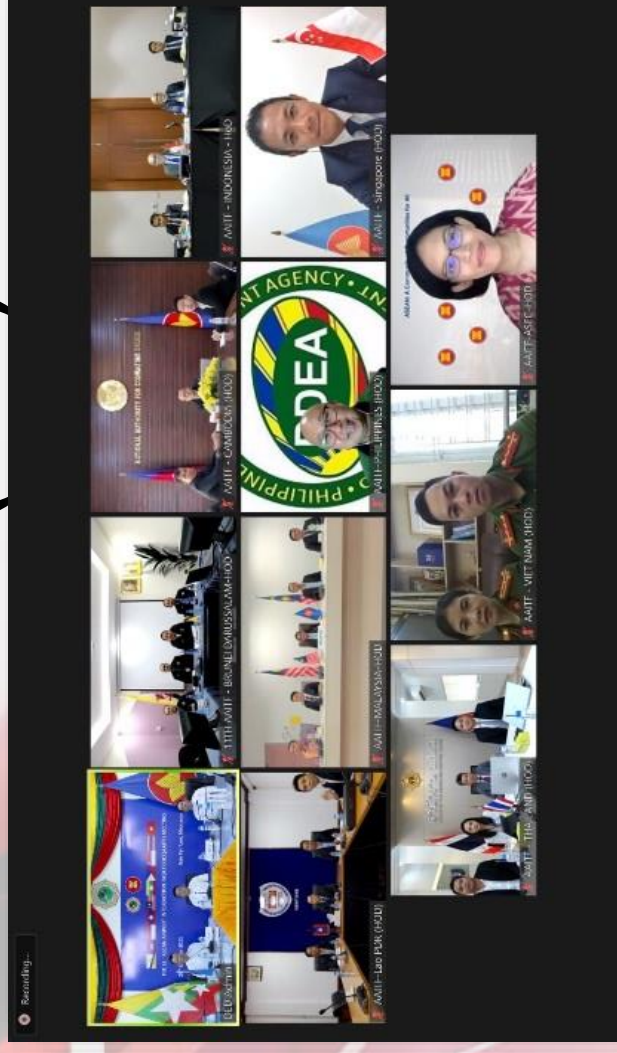


REGIONAL & INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

ASEAN SENIOR OFFICIAL MEETING ON DRUG MATTERS (ASOD)



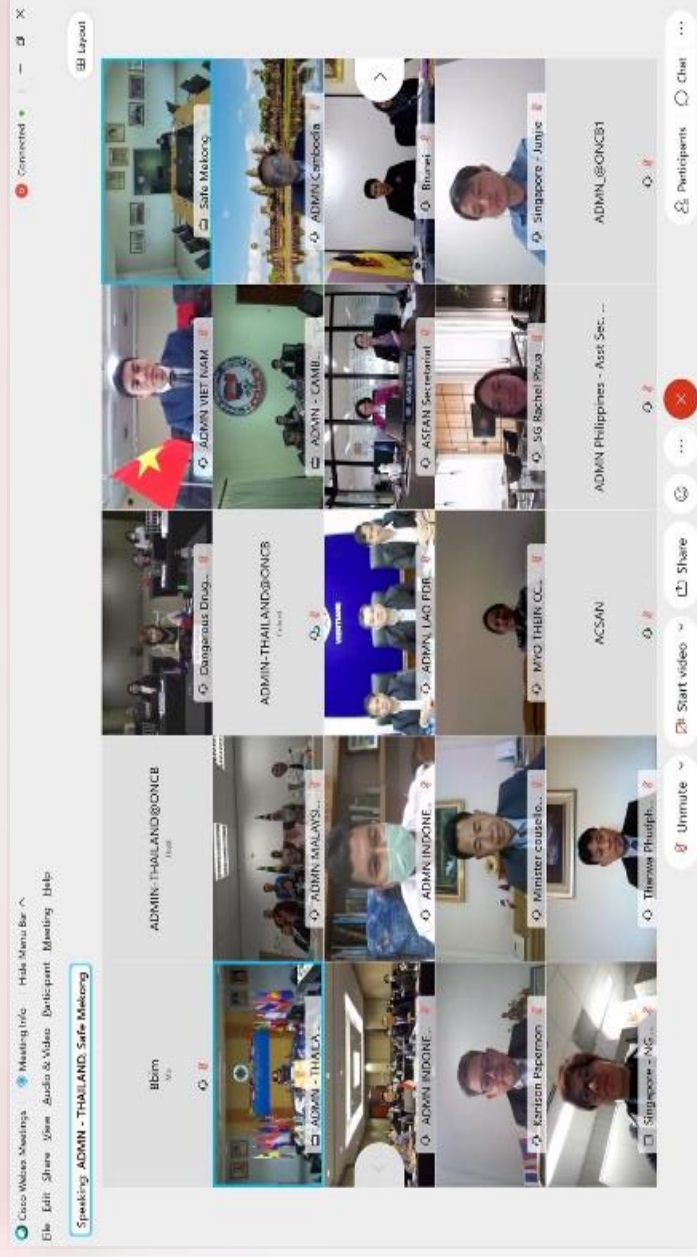
ASEAN AIRPORT INTERDICTION TASK FORCE (AAITF)



7TH ASEAN MINISTERIAL MEETING ON DRUG MATTERS (AMMD)



ASEAN DRUG MONITORING NETWORK (ADMIN)



The 64TH SESSION OF CND



ASEAN SEAPORT INTERDICTION TASK FORCE (ASITF)







The 5th Meeting of the AIPA Advisory Council on
Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD)

24 June 2022
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Theme: *Addressing Challenges Together for Drug-Free ASEAN*



DRAFT RESOLUTION
ON

ADDRESSING CHALLENGES TOGETHER FOR A DRUG-FREE ASEAN

The 5th Meeting of the AIPA Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs:

PP1 Aware of Article 10 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 as one of the three international drug conventions which form the framework of the international drug control system and calls for international cooperation and assistance to eradicate illicit drug traffic effectively;

PP2 Cognizant **Cognizant** of Article 35 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 protocol, which calls for action against illicit drug traffic through close cooperation among relevant international organizations and providing mutual assistance in the campaign against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs;

PP3 Recalling the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on *ASEAN 2025: Forging Ahead Together*, signed on 22 November 2015, which reflects ASEAN's desire and collective will to live in a region with lasting peace, security and stability, sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and social progress and promoting ASEAN's interests, ideals and aspiration to be achieved through effective enforcement and preventive implementation strategies to combat illicit drugs;

PP4 Reaffirming our common aspiration to achieve a drug-free region as stipulated in the ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint 2025 and effectively implement provisions set out in the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016–2025 adopted by the 5th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Drug Matters in Singapore on 20 October 2016;

PP5 Further recalling the Resolution on Turning Words into Actions towards a Drug-Free Community, adopted during the 3rd Meeting of the AIPA Advisory Council on Dangerous

INDONESIA'S INPUT HIGHLIGHTED IN YELLOW

Drugs (AIPACODD) Chaired by Viet Nam held on 29 June 2020 to urge the AIPA Member Parliaments to ensure effective implementation of activities to prevent the spread of drug use in the ASEAN Community;

PP6 Acknowledging the Resolution on Prevailing the Contemporary and Responsive Challenges Towards Drug-Free ASEAN, adopted during the 4th Meeting of the AIPACODD held on 24 May 2021, Brunei Darussalam, to urge the AIPA to commit to a zero-tolerance approach, where applicable, and share the common principle and responsibility to protect public health from illicit drug abuse;

PP7 Further acknowledging the ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drug 2016–2025 that takes into account increasing multilateral and collective cooperation without undermining pro-active individual efforts and actions in addressing drug problems in each country and that reinforces existing collective efforts in forging a strong collaboration among the ASEAN Member States;

PP8 Deeply concerned about the continued expansion of the synthetic drug market, notably increased large-scale production of methamphetamines and their precursor chemicals, falling prices and the emergence of new manufacturing locations and trafficking routes, especially through Lower Mekong countries which accounted for an estimated 71 percent of the record seizures in Southeast Asia in 2020;

PP9 Also deeply concerned about the emergence of the new manufacturing locations for “ecstasy” “**ecstasy**” in Southeast Asia ~~notwithstanding~~ notwithstanding limited use in the region, the continued presence of new psychoactive substances (NPS), increased drug use related to work and financial stress caused by the Covid **COVID-19** pandemic, high levels of drug use among youth and growing numbers of young people with more liberal attitudes towards legalizing marijuana;

Indonesia's Proposal:

PP10 Recommends that AIPA member parliaments refer to the Narcotics Convention 1961 article 39 Application of Stricter National Control Measures related to the deletion of cannabis and cannabis resin from Schedule IV of the Single Convention on Narcotics Drug 1961 as approved by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations

INDONESIA'S INPUT HIGHLIGHTED IN YELLOW

on Drugs and Crime on the 2nd December 2020, which has a chance to be widely misinterpreted by public;

Rationale:

In line with Preamble Paragraph 9 which explains the attitude of young people who are more liberal towards efforts to legalize Marijuana, the Indonesian House of Representatives proposes adding a new paragraph after preamble paragraph 9.

The purpose of this proposal is that we recommend that AIPA member parliaments in responding to the attitude of these young people, to adhere to Article 39 of the Narcotics Convention 1961, which explains the acceptability should a country applies stricter laws towards a substance that is considered to be dangerous (in this case, Marijuana).

The Indonesian House is of the view that deletion of cannabis and cannabis resin from schedule IV of the Single Convention on Narcotics Drug 1961, into schedule I of the convention, which means that Cannabis and cannabis resin may no longer perceived as a substance that is very dangerous, has no medical benefits, and carries a very high risk to health (schedule IV), is now seen as substances that can have medical benefits but there is a huge risk of abuse (schedule I).

This is risky and has chance to be widely misinterpreted by the public.

Further, the deletion of cannabis and cannabis resin from schedule IV of the Single Convention on Narcotics Drug 1961, into schedule I of the convention, has also contributed to a more permissive public perception towards Marijuana.

In addition, Indonesia is a sovereign country and has its own laws and regulations. Indonesia still has Law No.35 of 2009 on Narcotics, in which marijuana and its derivatives are included in group 1 (Very dangerous). The results of studies conducted by Indonesian health experts also show different results from WHO-ECDD recommendations, which means that a more in-depth study of the character of cannabis is needed. Due to the debatable nature of this, we propose to add new preamble paragraph 10.

PP10 Recognizing that eradicating illicit drug trafficking is a collective responsibility of all **ASEAN** member states and international organizations and ~~that~~, to that end, a coordinated action within the framework of **regional and** international cooperation is necessary;

PP11 Further recognizing that ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD) is the main ASEAN body responsible for handling drug-related matters in Southeast Asia and monitoring the implementation of the *ASEAN Work Plan on Securing Communities Against Illicit Drugs 2016–2025*;

INDONESIA'S INPUT HIGHLIGHTED IN YELLOW

Hereby resolves to:

- OP1 Urge** ASEAN Member States to take collective action and cooperate closely to realize a drug-free community by strengthening and expanding the existing working mechanisms on a regular and constant basis;
- OP2 Call upon** ASEAN Member States to take action-oriented approaches by developing concrete mechanisms and effective responses to the common illicit drug challenges confronting the ASEAN Community, such as by deliberately destroying the breeding ground of drug manufacturing, drug trafficking and drug abuse and severely punishing individuals, businesses or organisations engaging in or dealing dangerous drugs within a country or ~~across~~ **across** the borders;
- OP3 Further Call upon** AIPA Member Parliaments to review legislations and to harmonize the legal frameworks and implementation protocols and the activities of law enforcement agencies to respond ~~effectively~~ **effectively** to the emerging challenges and the changing trends, especially the continued expansion of large-scale production of methamphetamines and the emergence of new manufacturing locations and trafficking routes;
- OP4 Recommend** a well-coordinated and ~~systematic~~ **systematic** approach to addressing ~~the transnational drug threats, especially transnational challenges,~~ **ing the transnational drug threats**, by strengthening interstate and regional cooperation with the **inclusive** participation of stakeholders, including public and private sectors, regional agencies, international institutions, and ASEAN dialogue partners;
- OP5 Strongly urge** ASEAN Member States to strengthen the role of the AMMD and ASOM while enhancing with new mechanisms the effectiveness of the ASEAN Airport Interdiction Task Force (AAITF), the ASEAN Seaport Interdiction Task Force (ASITF), the ASEAN Narcotics Cooperation Center (ASEAN-NARCO), and the ASEAN Monitoring Network (ADMN);
- OP6 Encourage** international institutions, external partners, and Dialogue Partners to redouble their efforts to eradicate illicit drugs in ASEAN by providing technical assistance, financial support, information sharing, and joint activities with Member States and regional agencies to implement the work plan and strategic activities;
- OP7 Further encourage** closer links between the AIPA Advisory Council, AMMD, ASOM, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to enable information sharing and collaboration between the legislative and executive bodies of the ASEAN Member States.

INDONESIA'S INPUT HIGHLIGHTED IN YELLOW

OP8 Earnestly urge the ASEAN Member States to work with all relevant partner countries and organizations and invest in developing the state-of-the-art ~~technologies~~ **technologies** for use to detect drugs and dangerous substances in the joint efforts to deter illicit drugs trade and deescalate dangerous drug production and trafficking activities inside and across the borders.

OP9 Encourage the AIPA Member Parliaments to promote public education and awareness, such as through youth debates, research and publications and media publicity on the dangers of illicit drugs, ~~involve~~ **involving** inter-faith and religious leaders, artists, students, researchers and celebrities in anti-drug campaigns, and reward those individuals and organizations actively and proactively fighting the dangerous drugs and drug-related crime.



**The 5th Meeting (Virtual) of
AIPA Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs
(AIPACODD)**

24 June 2022, Phnom Penh – Cambodia



Theme: Addressing Challenges Together for Drug-Free ASEAN

**ACCEPTANCE SPEECH
BY THE HOST OF THE 6TH MEETING OF AIPACODD
(INDONESIA)**

Delivered by **Hon. Mrs. Irine Yusiana Roba Putri**
(*Head of Delegation/Member of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation
of the Indonesian House Representatives*)

***His Excellency First Vice President of the National Assembly of the
Kingdom of Cambodia and Chairperson of the Organizing Committee,
His Excellency Speakers/Vice Speakers of the AIPA Member Parliaments,
Honorable Delegations of AIPA Member Parliaments,
Honorable AIPA Secretary General,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,***

It is an honour and pleasure for me to meet you here at the 5th Meeting of the AIPA Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs. On behalf of the Speaker of the House of the Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, I would like to convey our appreciation to the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Cambodia for being the host for our meeting today. I also would like to appreciate the AIPA Secretariat for your endless commitment and efforts to promote closer inter-parliamentary cooperation in the attainment of the goals and aspirations of ASEAN. This meeting is a great success for all of us.

Let me take this opportunity to convey the readiness of the House of the Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia to be the host of the 6th Meeting of the AIPACODD next year. It is indeed a great honour for us to work with the AIPA Secretariat and the AIPA Member of Parliaments on the efforts to strengthen parliamentary cooperation to fight against drugs in the region through our collective efforts.

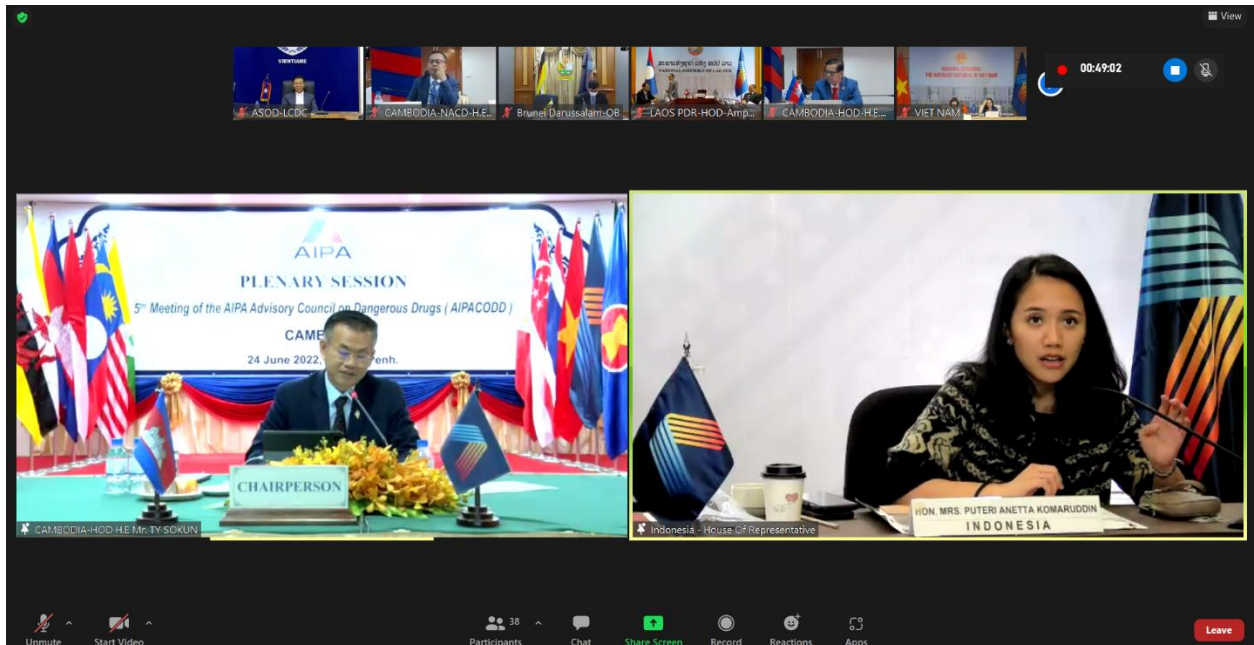
Meeting of the AIPACODD provides an excellent opportunity for us to discuss and exchange experiences in drug prevention and control and drug addiction treatment. Therefore, we look forward to seeing you *in person* next year – and I wish you good health and every success in your endeavours.

Thank you.

DOKUMENTASI KEGIATAN



Fadhlullah (F-P-Gerindra / A-59) Menyimak Paparan Ahli pada Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD



Puteri Anetta Komarudin (F-P-Golkar / A-295) Memaparkan Country Report Indonesia pada Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD



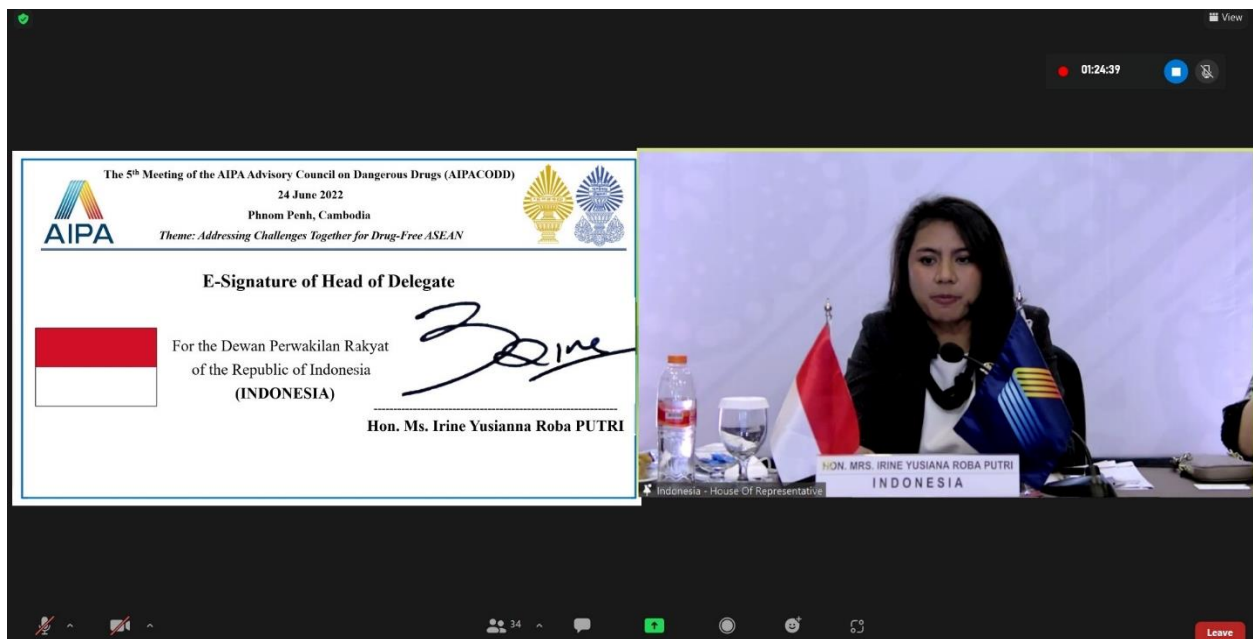
*Puteri Anetta Komarudin (F-P-Golkar / A-295) dan Fadhlullah (F-P-Golkar / A-59)
pada Sesi Pemaparan Country Report di Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD*



*Irine Yusiana Roba Putri (F-PDIP / A-262) dan Puteri Anetta Komarudin (F-P-Golkar / A-295)
pada Sesi Drafting Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD*



Pemutaran Video Message Parlemen Indonesia pada Closing Ceremony Sidang ke-5 AIPACODD



Penandatanganan Draft Report of the 5th AIPACODD oleh Ketua Delegasi Indonesia Irine Yusianna Roba Putri (F-PDIP / A-262)

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DPR Akan Jadi Tuan Rumah Forum Parlemen Asean Terkait Narkotika

Tim Strategid 01 - Senin, 27 Juni 2022 | 22:30 WIB



Indonesian Parliament Trusted to Host ASEAN Drug Free Parliament Forum

by Asiatoday Editor — June 28, 2022 in News 3 min read



Anggota Badan Kerjasama Antar-Parlemen (BKSAP) DPR RI Putri Annetta Komarudin, (Parlamentaria/)

Members of the House of Representatives' Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Agency (BKSAP), Irine Yusiana Roba Putri and Putri Annetta Komarudin during the AIPA Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs (AIPACODD) meeting, wife

2.5k SHARE 2.5k VIEWS



ASIATODAY.ID, JAKARTA – The Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Agency (BKSAP) of the House of Representatives (DPR) of the Republic of Indonesia (RI) will host a meeting of the ASEAN Parliamentary Advisory Council on narcotics and illegal drugs in 2023.

The parliamentary meeting of ASEAN countries will be a momentum to strengthen partnerships towards ASEAN Drug Free.

STRATEGI.ID—DPR RI melalui Badan Kerja Sama Antar Parlemen (BKSAP) DPR RI akan menjadi tuan rumah penyelenggaraan pertemuan Dewan Penasehat Parlemen ASEAN terkait narkotika dan obat-obatan terlarang pada tahun 2023 mendatang.

Anggota BKSAP DPR RI Irine Yusiana Roba Putri mengatakan pertemuan parlemen negara-negara ASEAN ini akan menjadi momentum untuk memperkuat kemitraan menuju ASEAN Drug Free.

"Tahun depan Indonesia dipercaya jadi tuan rumah AIPACODD (AIPA Advisory Council on Dangerous Drugs). Tentunya kita ingin sekali memperkuat hubungan ASEAN dalam memberantas narkoba karena sebagai satu kawasan memerangi narkoba tidak bisa dilakukan secara sendiri-sendiri," ungkap Irine usai serah terima tuan rumah AIPACODD dari Parlemen Kamboja yang dilaksanakan secara daring, Jumat (24/6/2022).



**Badan Kerja Sama Antar Parlemen
Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia**

Gedung Nusantara III, Lantai 6, Komplek MPR/ DPR/ DPD RI

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